

Prominent Carmelites Oppose Veterans' Memorial Project

Carmel as a whole will oppose the formation of the proposed Monterey peninsula memorial district when the question comes up for decision at next Tuesday's election.

This was evident today from the opinions expressed by prominent Carmel residents, who feel that the present time is not suited for additional taxation on peninsula property. Many residents, who are war veterans themselves, have expressed strong opposition to the project.

The Carmel city council, from Mayor Catlin down, is unanimously against putting through the project at next week's election. Others are not in favor of the plan because they feel that an auditorium for convention purposes is not needed on the peninsula, and if it were needed that it should be put up by means of private subscriptions and not by the taxpayers of the entire peninsula.

Mayor John Catlin had this to say on the matter:

"At a time when we are not inclined to spend several hundred dollars for the improvement of the village, it would certainly sound unreasonable for us to favor the memorial district. I was recently elected on a platform that I would oppose bond issues of any kind at the present time. The formation of the memorial district is the pre-

liminary step for a bond issue. I am against it."

Herbert Heron, city councilman and former mayor, declared that he has given the question considerable study and has become convinced that Carmel would be better off if it voted strongly against the formation of the district, pointing out that the formation of the district would enable the trustees to levy a tax each year upon all taxpayers in the district for the building and maintenance of the auditorium.

Councilwoman Clara Kellogg said:

"While I do not know enough about the project, I am with the rest of the council in opposing anything that would result in a bond issue at this time."

Councilman Robert Norton feels the same way as the other members of the council.

"I have every sympathy in the world for war veterans," Norton said, "but in my opinion this is the wrong time to even talk of a bond issue. I think that if the American Legion had waited another year, or probably two, there would have been less opposition from Carmel."

William Silva, noted artist, said he hoped Carmel would vote against the formation of the district one hundred per cent.

"At a time when our own treasury is near empty, when our taxes are higher than ever before, I cannot understand why Carmel property owners should go into debt for a strictly Monterey project," Silva stressed. "If the Monterey Legion wants an auditorium, let them tax the Monterey property owners, not the neighborhood communities who would profit but little from the project."

Other opinions emphasized the fact that there was no reason for the formation of the district at the present time as the only advantage that such formation would have for the Legion is that it would enable the trustees to levy a tax against all property owners in the district with no opportunity for protest on their part, or it would pave the way for laying before the voters the question of a bond issue. In either case, it is pointed out, the taxpayers would

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Spring Festival To Aid Local Girl Scouts Troop

Casa Querida, the charming Spanish style home and garden of Vera Peck Millis, at San Antonio and 9th, is to be the scene of a Spring Festival, sponsored by the Girl Scout Council, and engineered by them and a host of friends who approve their efforts at providing leisure time activities for girls as a means of character building. Three ample terraces will be devoted to different attractions this Saturday night.

On the upper terrace, on the San Antonio side, Mrs. J. B. Adams, long identified with Scout activities, will preside at the tea table, assisted by a number of hostesses, and tables under gay umbrellas will invite one to a bite and a chat while one's eyes feast on Carmel Bay and the rocky points beyond. Candy made by the Scouts themselves will be on sale, and Carmel's well known fortune teller Fannie Reeves will be on hand to grant peeps into the future to those of sufficient age to stand the shock.

On the second terrace, the fluttering ribbons of the Maypole will be manipulated by a group of brightly decked Brownies, or Junior Scouts. A group of older girls from Sunset School, under the direction of Betty Ray Sutton, will give some old English folk dances, while Miss Sutton herself will present a solo dance.

On the third or lowest terrace, to which children will be admitted by the gate on Scenic Drive, will

be the side shows dear to the heart of the young—a fish pond, archery, rides in a pony cart or on a pony or donkey; gold-fish and balloons will be sold, as well as hot dogs, eskimo pies and pink lemonade. For dancing, music will be provided by the public address system, through the generous courtesy of Mr. Brokaw of the Palace Drug company. Manager of all Garden Party attractions will be Miss Ruth Huntington, a Scout of many years standing.

In charge of the afternoon bridge for women, and also of the evening bridge for both men and

Many Carmel Sportsmen To Go Trout Fishing

Carmel sportsmen were today getting fish hooks and poles together in preparation for the opening of trout season which starts this coming Sunday.

According to word brought in from the Big Sur section, there will be plenty of fish to enliven the early morning hours of the sportsmen. The fishing is reported to be particularly good this year on the river near Mill Creek and Rainbow Lodge.

Some of the trout are said to be longer than 15 inches—but of course that might be just one of the usual fish yarns of the season.



women, will be Mrs. Gregory Ilanes and Mrs. R. C. DeYoe, assisted by Mrs. Chapel Judson, Mrs. Clovis Pomeroy, Mrs. Durward Pelton and Miss Lula Lanterman, with Mrs. Adams major domo for refreshments.

Master of Ceremonies for the afternoon will be Major Chester Shephard of the Peninsula Country Club, assisted by Robert Lewis, J. B. Adams, Fenton Foster, Russell Field and others.

The crowning feature of the Festival will be the evening dance, on the waxed tennis court if the evening is fine, in the Scout House if temperature and humidity are

unpropitious. Gay lanterns and garden seats, braziers of approved Carmel style will add color and comfort, and one of the popular peninsula orchestras has offered its services, to be supplemented by the best dance records over the public address system. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with this method, it should be explained that it is that used at the Yosemite dancing rink and other successful resorts. General manager of the dance will be Miss Glenna Peck, while Miss Helen Willard will be chairman of a committee including Virginia Rockwell, Mrs. Stella Mather and Mrs. Franklin

Sowell, who will act as hostesses.

Tickets for bridge parties and the dance must be procured in advance, at fifty cents per person, while admission to the Garden Party may be paid at the gate, at fifty cents for adults and ten cents for children.

The Village News Reel

Mrs. Margaret Grant has returned to her home in Carmel after a several months stay abroad.

Floyd Adams has returned from a brief visit with friends in Sacramento.

Gordon Finley has returned to his home in Palo Alto from a stay of several days in Carmel.

In Brooklyn, New York, quite recently the stork arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamil with a baby girl, Joan Margaret. Mr. Hamil will be remembered as a Carmel postoffice clerk.

After May 1, the city library will be open only three evenings a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, an economy measure to lower expenses during the time of depression.

A girl baby was born Wednesday night to Dr. and Mrs. J. B. McCarthy, at the Carmel Hospital, weighing nine pounds. Both Mother and child are doing finely.

Rain to build the season's total at Carmel to 23.61 inches, the greatest rainfall in many years, came the first of the week in typical spring showers.

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Education Week Observed By Sunset School Students

Education Week, sponsored over the nation by Masonic Lodges, Three-fold Purpose of Sunset was observed in Carmel during the past week in a manner that once again brought to the attention of the people of Carmel the outstanding character of the training being given children in Sunset School.

Particularly interesting was the program given on Tuesday night to an audience of parents and friends that filled the main floor of the new auditorium. The purposes of Public Schools Week was explained by Mr. Charles Watson, president of the local Masonic club, and Mr. O. W. Bardar-

son, principal, spoke on "The School," stressing the importance of the tool subjects as giving the child the necessary equipment of fundamental knowledge, the physical education program, bringing health and strength to the pupil, and the activity program, enriching his childhood experience with creative expression in art, music, and literature.

Joy Ballam, president of the Student Body, spoke on the Student Body organization and Paula Schrap and Jean Spence brought to the audience, with the aid of graphic charts, a comparison of the high achievement scores made by the pupils of the Eighth Grade of Sunset School, and those made by average students in the U.S. as a whole.

The evening's program was brought to a climax by a splendid presentation by Miss Anna Marie Baer's Sixth Grade of a play depicting the pageant of history across a stage on which were grouped the Spirits of the Past. Lighting, dances and chants were artistic and beautiful.

The orchestra under the direction of Miss Madeline Currey, gave two selections. Two verse choir groups gave Poe's "The Bells" and "The Family Drum Corps" by Malcolm Douglas under the direction of Mrs. Frances Johnson. The pupils' talks were

prepared under the direction of Mr. R. J. Gale.

Following the program the art and pottery work of the pupils was shown in the children's lunch room. Numerous visitors remained after the program to view the beautiful display made by the pupils of Miss Anna Marie Baer and Mr. Calley.

Community Players' First Show Opens Next Thurs.

After more than a month of constant rehearsals, the elaborate production of "The Firebrand," the first offering of the recently organized Carmel Community Players, will open next Thursday at the Carmel Community Playhouse.

The play, based on the life of Benvenuto Cellini, is said to be one of the most delightful and rollicking productions staged in Carmel in some time. It is being directed by Galt Bell and will feature a number of new actors who have never before appeared on the local stage.

Mrs. Paul Dougherty, wife of the noted painter, Allen Griffin, newspaper publisher and several other prominent peninsula residents will make their stage debut, at least in Carmel, in "The Firebrand."

Tickets for the production will be on sale early next week and residents are urged to make reservations early for capacity crowds are expected every night the production is on.

Miss Violet Payne and Mr. Paul Brookshire were united in marriage last Sunday morning at the Carmel Community church, the Rev. T. Harold Grimshaw officiating. The wedding was a simple affair with only the family and a few friends present. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey E. Payne of Carmel. She has spent most of her life here and is a graduate of the local school, and the Monterey Union High School.

The groom's home is in Fresno. Immediately after the ceremony the young people left for a motor trip through the southern part of the state.

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Council To Act Shortly On Accepting Forest Theater Land

The city of Carmel will seriously consider acceptance of the Forest Theater property and promote it as a community summer theater, if the strings attached to the offer are not too long.

At least that's the opinion of Mayor John C. Catlin, following the recent offer of the Forest Theater board of directors to turn over the famous open-air auditor-

ium to the city. The offer was made in a letter to the city council signed by Henry F. Dickinson, president of the board.

Those identified with the Forest Theater movement have felt for a long time that if it was taken over by the city, its future would be better assured. After all, they point out, it is a community pro-

ject and should belong to and be operated by the city.

Mayor Catlin feels the same way about it, except for the legal status involved. He says:

"It probably would be both to the advantage of the city and to the officials of the Forest Theater board, if the property was turned over to the city. There are, however, many strings attached to the offer which might tie the city up into a legal knot, that would hurt everyone concerned.

"The entire matter must be gone over carefully. There are so many angles to be considered in the acceptance of such an offer, that we must not be too hasty. Personally, and if suitable arrangements can be made, I would be greatly in favor of taking on the Forest Theater property as a municipal project. After all, it is almost that now, except in its legal sense."

Mayor Catlin is more familiar with the nature of such a transaction than probably any other resident in Carmel. He was the founder and original trustee of the Mountain Play property in Marin county. The property was turned over to a board of trustees, the deed reading that an annual play must be presented on the property.

When the State of California wanted to take the property over and maintain it as a state park, a transaction which the trustees favored, it was found legally impossible, because the state could not accept a deed in which the staging of an annual play on the property was mandatory.

If similar provisions, according to Catlin, were put in the deed, when the Forest Theater property was turned over to the city, acceptance might not be legally possible.

The council has been studying the matter as a committee of the whole and a report on the project will in all likelihood be made at the coming council meeting, next Wednesday night.

Food For The Needy

Two hundred pounds of dried beans donated to Dr. C. E. Eddy for distribution among the unemployed were brought to Carmel last Saturday and a like quantity yesterday. Hereafter, and until further notice, anyone interested in distributing this food where needed will be supplied by Mr. Hoffman at his Sea Gull shop on Ocean avenue.

Will Play Own Compositions

Miss Elayne Lavrans, a pupil at the Douglas School, a composer of extraordinary ability, will be heard in a program consisting entirely of her own compositions, at the Del Monte Lodge on the evening of May 11.

Such capable critics as Redfern Mason and Jose Iturbi declare Miss Lavrans to be a composer possessed of true genius, and her first public appearance will be hailed as an outstanding event in local musical history.

Anikeeff Well Again

Vasia Anikeeff, who has been seriously ill, is much improved in health, and has resumed his classes in voice culture. Fortunately there has been no ill effect to his magnificent voice because of his sickness.

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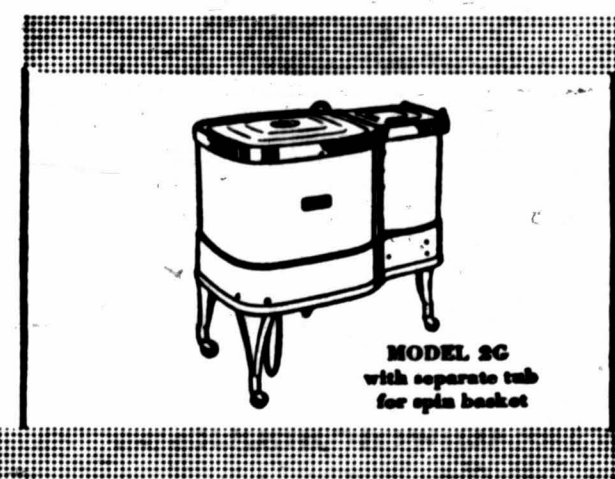
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Yanks, Giants, Shamrocks Show Teeth in Second League Game

The Yankees, Giants and Shamrocks started out with dampened aspirations on a wet field at the Abalone League grounds Sunday but when they got through, they had dried up everything in sight, including the chances of the Reds, the Rangers and the Tigers.

Apparently having stayed home Saturday night, the Yankees found that on Sunday they could hit first bases including 14 runs. The Rangers made a futile attempt to win and chalked up but three runs in their favor.

The Shamrocks used to wet weather and cloudy skies, made use of their opportunity in knocking down 14 runs. The Reds, despite communistic support, had faded to a dim pink when at the end of the game they could boast but four runs.

The Tigers growled and the Giants walked away with the game to a tune of 15 to 5. The Yanks and the Shamrocks are now the only undefeated teams in the Abalone League, but of course Sunday is only a few days away. The Giants and the Rangers have one defeat and one victory to their credit while the Tigers and the Reds have not fared so well this season.

Starting off with a fly, the Yanks kept the Rangers running around

the field all through the game. The Yanks scored one in the first inning, another in the second, three in the third, five in the fifth and four in the sixth. The Rangers scored but once in the first, fourth and sixth innings. Townsend of the Yanks crossed the plate three times.

The Shamrocks, it appears, like to get things off their minds as quickly as possible. Perhaps that's why they knocked five runs in the first inning. The Reds scored three in their half and then remained powerless until the fourth when they made their fourth and final run. In the sixth inning, the Shamrocks again felt like going home and crossed the plate six times.

Turner made four hits and an equal number of runs while Joselyn led the Red team with three hits for three runs.

When the Giants came up in the third of the games they started off tossing runs from the first. In the third and fourth inning, however, they were kept scoreless. In the fifth inning they made up for it, for they crossed the plate nine times. Miyamoto of the Giants went home five times while Hale of the Tigers growled his way to home sweet home three times, out of four hits.

John Neikirk Takes in Scoutmasters' Meeting

John Neikirk, Scoutmaster of Carmel's Boy Scout Troop, spent this week-end in the Santa Cruz mountains with some 30 Scoutmasters, representing communities in Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and Santa Clara counties.

The meeting was for the purpose of discussing plans for the coming year in Scout activities. New ideas on increasing troop attendance and popularizing the movement among the boys were also outlined by Scout leaders, who are veterans in the service.

Three Elections Slated for Voting Next Tuesday

Carmel voters will go to the polls next Tuesday morning to cast ballots at three elections.

Most important as far as Carmel and the Monterey peninsula is concerned is the proposition for the formation of the Veteran's memorial district. Ballots are to be cast either for the formation of it or against it as well as for a ticket of five district directors.

Ballots for the primary election will also be cast. President Hoover is unopposed for the Republican nomination while John Garner, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Al Smith all have delegations listed on the democratic ballot.

The fate of the Sharkey oil bill, submitted for a referendum vote of the people, will also be decided at this election. Independent oil companies are in opposition to it while the major companies favor its passage.

Community Church

An interesting review of Wagner's "Siegfried" will be presented by T. Harold Grimshaw in the Carmel Community Church, Sunday evening beginning at 7:45.

The musical excerpts are from

the new Victor album and are transcriptions of classic worth. Lauritz Melchior, and Brunnhilde by Mme. Frieda Leider. Full rich Siegfried will be sung by Mr. accompaniment by the London Symphony Orchestra. This is the final opera of the present season.

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Benefit Show Draws Large Crowds And Applause at 2 Performances

If nothing else will get a Carmel audience out—at least a benefit show will.

For two nights last week, capacity crowds occupied every available seat in the Sunset school auditorium to witness the second Carmel show, staged to aid the unemployed. And Carmel was not the only peninsula city represented. There were many familiar faces from Monterey, Pacific Grove and even from Salinas that came to take in the performance.

There was talent galore in the twelve acts presented. From the Monterey Presidio's cavalry band to Ted Kuster's stringed violoncello ensemble, there was variety plus quality. No one left the auditorium unsatisfied. They all got their money's worth—and that's something at a benefit show.

If there was any criticism it was centered on the fact that the sponsors of the show gave the audience too much. And, after all, that's no criticism. Friday night's show did, however, last too long. It was 12:30, before the final curtain

dropped. The timing of the acts was much better Saturday night and the show moved with greater speed.

A delightful skit, directed by Galt Bell, opened the program, following the overture by the Monterey Presidio band. In the cast were Lew Jones, Kevin Wallace, Ranald Cockburn, Dr. David Matzke and Robert Fender. It was a well-smoked-up comedy that left most of the audience holding their sides from laughter, long after the curtain went down.

Not only was the show a benefit for the unemployed, but it will also benefit future dramatic undertakings in Carmel, if the finds in new actors are followed up. We would like to see more of Dr. Matzke whose characterization of the procrastinating fireman in the Galt Bell skit is still being talked about. Robert Fender's "Buster Keaton" expression should easily qualify him for a good comedy role.

Claire Lea and Richard Stuart's dance interpretations were well received. Particularly Stuart's Spanish dance won great favor with the audience. On both the first and second nights of the show, he had to repeat it, so responsive was the applause of the audience. Lester Horton's Indian dances were splendidly portrayed. He and Stuart were applauded probably more than anyone else on the entire program.

Anything that Helen Ware plays in is good. Her revival of "Sabotage," a tensely dramatic one-act play which stirred Broadway some thirty years ago, awoke a spark of emotion in the Carmel audience. In Friday night's performance, an unfortunate accident backstage when the entire audience was keyed up to Miss Ware's superb acting, spoiled to some extent the dramatic quality of the playlet.

But Miss Ware was too good

an actress to be bothered, and continued on, when many might have stopped. The play, however, went through without a hitch on the following night and was one of the bright spots on the program. Miss Ware was assisted by T. Gaylord, Teddy Marble, Robert Parrott and Gertrude Bardarson. The play was directed by Frederic Burt.

"Carmel Lights," a humorous take-off on Carmel, threw the audience into fits of laughter. Mrs. Fern Hyde's impersonation of Daisy Bostick was so well done, many in the back of the auditorium could not be convinced that it was not Daisy herself on the stage. Edna Sheridan as the temperamental garbage man's wife, did some of the best acting that has been witnessed in Carmel in a long time.

Others in the cast who did well, were Katherine Easton, Ruth Waring, Mary Grant, Mary Marble, Morris Wild, Sue Brawnell, Milton Latham, B. F. Dixon, George Farley, Myrto Childe, Virginia Rockwell, Allen Knight, Blackie O'Neal, Robert Overly, Jerry Felton, Sonia Noskowiak, J. M. Van Cott, Chris Crichton, Ellen Kleinschmidt, James While, Joe Schoeninger, Gerry Thienes, Joy Ballam, Cole Weston, Bertha Kleinschmidt, Mary Dickinson and Larry Grenier.

A touch of comedy was given the program by a short act on reducing. In the cast were Alice McCarthy, Myrtle Arne, Margeret McCarthy, Ida Burge, Edna Sheridan, Myrto Childe and Margaret Grant. Kathryn Swafford instructed the class on how to lose excessive weight, much to the amusement of the audience.

Ted Kuster's violoncello ensemble made up of himself, William Dickinson, Beth Folckenberg, Doris Fee, Carol Turner and Harry Weithase was a fitting climax for the elaborate benefit show.

The executive committee for the show which was under the general management of Lita Bathen, included Daisy Bostick, Hazel Watrous, Charles L. Berkey and Robert Parrott.

going at an excessive rate of speed, crash without a scratch, her machine was badly wrecked.

Tonight and Tomorrow

- Abalone Leaguers

Laughs and Excitement in

"Chicago"

Fast, high-powered comedy

Directed by Frank Sheridan

at

Carmel Playhouse

Not Recommended for Children

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75¢ at Eddie Burns' and Staniford's

Next Week

Carmel Community Players' opening production

The Firebrand

Racy — Spicy — Comedy

Carmel Community Playhouse

Ticket Sale commencing Saturday

Carmel Drug — Dolores Pharmacy — Staniford's

\$1.50 — \$1.00 — 75¢

Monterey Last Time Tonight

For Men and Women

NO MORE CHILDREN

By request
MIDNIGHT
SHOW 10:30
TOMORROW

MEN ONLY

Fathers bring your sons

Come to the

Old Monterey
Stampede

A Rodeo for Monterey County
Folks

14 BIG EVENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 1
Commencing at 1 p.m.

Grandstand 50 Cents Children 25 Cents

At Del Monte
Polo Fields

Bring the Children Free Parking

Carmel Theatre to Have
Outstanding Pictures

In answer to the popular demand of the people of Carmel, the Carmel Theatre has booked for the month of May some of the most outstanding pictures of the year such as Charles Farrell in "After Tomorrow," Sylvia Sidney in "Ladies of the Big House," Lionel Barrymore in "Broken Lullaby," Marlene Dietrich in "Shanghai Express," Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald in "One Hour With You" and several other great productions.

The local manager, Mr. Coddell, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many patrons for their suggestions and good will. Any further suggestions will be appreciated and every effort will be made to satisfy his patrons.

Mrs. Sidney Fish in
Automobile Accident

Mrs. Sidney Fish, prominent Carmel society woman, narrowly escaped serious injuries Saturday afternoon when the car she was driving crashed into a machine operated by Joseph Smith, local piano tuner.

The accident occurred at the intersection of Dolores and 12th. According to police who investigated the crash, both drivers were

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CARMEL BY THE SEA

PHILIP CODDELL, Manager

Telephone 282

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Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2:15 p.m.

Friday and Saturday

April 29 and 30

MR. GEORGE ARLISS

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Sunday and Monday

May 1 and 2

WALTER HUSTON—JEAN HARLOW

Beast of the City

with JEAN HERSHOLT—WALLACE FORD

Tuesday and Wednesday

May 3 and 4

CHARLES FARRELL—MARION NIXON

After Tomorrow

The years most delightful picture

Thursday Only

May 5

CHESTER MORRIS—BILLIE DOVE

Cock of the Air

Howard Hughes' hilarious air romance

Friday and Saturday

May 6 and 7

SYLVIA SIDNEY—GENE RAYMOND

Ladies of the Big House

Don't miss this great picture

Favorites of Local Stage Make an All-Star "Chicago"

Favorites of Abalone League plays in the past are assembled in an all-star cast for "Chicago," to be presented April 28, 29, and 30, at the Carmel Playhouse. Ernie Schweninger and By Ford, remembered for their sterling work in "Is Zat So?" and other outstanding successes, head the company which is presenting the riotous comedy.

In the part of Roxie Hart is Mary Marble, popular and talented comedienne. Working with her, Mr. Schweninger as a happy-go-lucky newspaper man, and Mr. Ford as the high powered attorney for the defense, form a trio which sets a fast pace. Supporting these three is a list of players who have themselves played leading parts in Carmel shows.

The part of the district attorney is to be played by Talbert Josselyn, featured writer of Collier's Weekly. With the Josselyn stories carrying the front cover space on Collier's, "Chicago" comes to national notice.

George Schmitz, who gave such a fine portrayal of the Walter Huston part in "The Barker," appears as the police sergeant of "Chicago." Allen Knight and Clara Foster, a comedy team around whom Elliott Durham wrote and produced his successful "Carmel Nights," appear in supporting parts in the rowdy comedy.

Marion Todd, among the best of Carmel's character actresses, has an outstanding bit in "Chicago." Ruth Marion Poor, Carmel player and daughter of George Marion, stage and screen star, is cast as matron of the Cook County Jail, a female who adds to her income by playing bridge with the assorted lot of murderesses confined there. Helen Wilson, who appeared with Jane Cowl in New York, portrays a gushing sob sister who brings a pervading air of ridiculous sentiment and sweetness into the grim scenes where she finds the daily heart throbs for her readers. Rita Beller is cast as "the best-dressed killer," and Sonia Noskoviak contributes a genuinely emotional bit as the dumb, dazed immigrant woman caught in the meshes of the law. Marion Ford comes into the play as "Roughhouse Rosie," a tempestuous, sure-shooting killer of the underworld.

Directing and guiding this galaxy of local personalities is the practiced hand of Frank Sheridan, Carmel's own actor and featured player in current moving pictures. A month of rehearsals has advanced the cast until the show is going with professional pace and sureness. Use of the Playhouse was given the Abalone League by the newly-organized Carmel Community Theatre, which has taken over the little show shop on Monte Verde street, Carmel, and is ready to begin its own series of productions.

Stampede Sunday Will Draw Many Carmelites

A large crowd from Carmel and Carmel valley is expected to see the revival of the old west next Sunday when the Old Monterey stampede will be staged at the Del Monte polo field.

But Carmel will not be represented in the audience only. Many local cowboys living right in the village and up the valley will compete with horesmen from Salinas valley and southern Monterey county.

The affair will be strictly a Monterey county event, only riders living in the county will be allowed to participate in the 14-event program. The mile race track and the extensive turf infield will prove an ideal setting for both the races and the bronco riding events. Many horses from Sidney Fish's ranch and other ranches in the valley will be used in the various competitions. Lynn Hodges of Carmel will also have entries in some of the events.

Admission charges are being kept at a minimum to give every peninsula resident an opportunity to attend. The show starts at 2:30 o'clock next Sunday afternoon.

Pistol Club Trophies on Display in Store Window

Trophies and medals won by the Carmel Pistol club and its members during the past two years are on display this and next week in the store window of the new Williams building on Dolores street.

In addition to the trophies, there is also a display of the best targets which have won for the club many of the awards. The equipment used in casting and making the

bullets for the competitions is also being shown.

Christian Science Churches

"Everlasting Punishment" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon Sunday, May 1, in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, branches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

The citations which comprise the following from the Bible: "O ye sons of men, how long will ye turn my glory into shame: how long will ye love vanity, and seek after pleasing? But know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself: the Lord will hear when I call unto him. Stand in awe, and sin not; commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. Offer the sacrifices of righteousness, and put your trust in the Lord" (Ps. 4:2-5).

The Lesson-Sermon also will include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "We acknowledge God's

forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts" (p. 479).

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Delicious, Pure, CARMEL DAIRY MILK
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wholesome and healthful food for reducing

Remember: A QUART A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY

Carmel Dairy Depot

(until our new building is completed)
Ocean near Mission Telephone 304

THE SHARKEY OIL CONTROL ACT

- Will Prevent Wasteful Overproduction
- Will Fairly Prorate Production Among All Operators
- Will Preserve to California the 250 Million Dollar Lost Buying Power of the Industry
- Will Keep Men At Work Without Increasing Gasoline Prices.

Vote **'YES'** Proposition No. 1

ENDORSED and SUPPORTED by

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California Independent Oil Producers, Inc.

Southern California Independent Oil Operators.
California Oil and Gas Association.

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Monterey 89

EDITORIAL

BEHIND THE SCENES

Looking at it from the standpoint of entertainment, employment relief is a boon for Carmel. Exceptionally fine shows afford enjoyment to hundreds of people at so low a cost that it's an added happiness to dig into the roll. One gets that comfortable feeling of being benevolent, then gets four or five times his money's worth in pleasure. It is the painless form of philanthropy.

Painless, that is, to the man or woman whose contribution has been only the price of the ticket. Said one of the audience at Sunset School auditorium last Saturday night, "We should do this sort of thing at least once a month." Little did he realize the work, the grief and the pain that went into the building of the performance he had enjoyed.

Everybody helps? Of course that's the idea, but the labor usually falls upon two or three individuals able and willing to work. For them, it is a month or more of nightmare. The stage manager falls off his horse in a polo scrimmage and goes to the hospital; the pianist, at the last moment, is taken seriously ill. These are major accidents, and mean drastic rearrangements of the plans. There are scores of minor difficulties, nerve-racking and debilitating, that cause headaches. Only those who have put over important shows understand the difficulties met in their building.

But when the result warrants the effort—the result being the net of the box-office, plus the gratification of the audiences—the feeling of satisfaction more than repays the workers for all the headaches. They ask nothing more. It is ours to give them more—much more—in thanks and words of praise and commendation.

Among the list of names, one stands out preeminent in the work of the Carmel Employment Benefit performances. To the ability and energy of Lita Bathen, Carmel owes a great deal of the success of its endeavor to keep its people at work. She should have the city's thanks.

AS TO COMMUNISM

We thank you, Ella Winter, for giving us the opening to tell our views upon communism in our school. We admit that we have opposed its touching the school in any way, though we have done so privately rather than in the editorial columns of the PINE CONE. We do sincerely believe that America's public schools should not be the soil in which the seeds of doubt and disbelief of American institutions should be sown.

We will not argue the relative merits of governmental systems, but insist that we are living today in a representative democracy which was, a few score years ago, the foremost experiment in individual freedom in the world, and has not yet been discredited as the ideal government. We believe that our country merits the patriotism of its citizens, and that love of country should be instilled in the mind of every boy and girl who attends a public school. Let them later, with adult minds, listen to your criticisms of, and substitutes for, the American method of government, but let them have first the foundation of patriotism.

Yes, though it means imbibing a hero worship that may include legend and fable.

Carmel Pine Cone

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIF.

Established February 3, 1915

Official Newspaper of Carmel-by-the-Sea, California

The Carmel Pine Cone's circulation covers Carmel, and in addition, circulates widely in the Highlands, Pebble Beach, Carmel Valley and a large portion of the Peninsula. Its policy is to print the true news and promote the welfare of Carmel and the Peninsula section.

Subscription rates: One year, \$2. Six months, \$1.25. Three months, 65¢. Entered as second-class matter, February 10, 1915, at the postoffice at Carmel, California, under Act of March 3, 1879.

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PERRY NEWBERRY and RANALD COCKBURN, Publishers

Printed by the Carmel Press, Inc.

PLEDGE

Somebody wrote a casual line of Nanking and Cathay;
And lo! I saw the fields of poppies shining crimson in the sun
And I saw the fluted rooflines and the walls of greening gray,
And in the narrow streets I watched the rickshaw coolies run.

Somebody spoke of Burma, dropped a word of Pagan lore;
And suddenly I smelled incense, heard a bell's clear silver note.
And I saw jade water running up along a curving shore.
And suddenly my eyes were wet and mist was in my throat.

Somewhere I read of coral islands lying in a sapphire sea;
And quick within me rose a dream as fierce and bright as fire.
I worked and ate and slept and waked, but oh, the heart of me
For many days was shaken with a tearing sick desire.

All day I push a pen across a blue-ruled ledger sheet.
The figures move in neat black columns, two and two and four.
But all the while in silence I can feel the drumming rage,
The beating of a captured dream upon a fastened door.

Oh, surely I shall blot a page and close a book someday.
I shall lay down my green eyeshade and go into the street;
By a gesture freed and fearless, seeing nothing in my way,
And nothing save a perished dream shall ever stop my feet.

Grace Gaddis

THE NORTHWEST WIND

White horses are tossing their manes on the bay,
They flash and they gleam in the sunshine of May,
Then break on the cliffs in a smother of spray,
For the northwest wind is blowing.

High up in the air there's but one gull in sight,
He swerves and then dives like a boy's paper kite,
Till beaten he turns to the south in his flight,
For the northwest wind is blowing.

On yon headland's grey rocks the cypress cling fast,
They have weathered the storms of a century past,
Wind-riven and bent by the force of the blast,
For the northwest wind is blowing.

The grain in the fields is laid low by the force,
Of the wind as it sweeps on its southerly course,
It whistles for joy and cares nought for man's loss,
The northwest wind that is blowing.

Harry J. Praeger
in Westward

If legend makes more real and alive the great men in our national history, leave the legend in. And how do you know that it is legend? How do you know that it is not the truth? "Father, I cannot tell a lie. I did it," may be absolutely the exact words of the youthful Washington beside the fallen cherry tree.

You would kill Santa Claus with a sneer. We want "Give me liberty or give me death." "My country right or wrong," "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," "Lafayette, we are here," all of the stirring words of a nation's brave men cherished by our youngsters. We ask you to leave our heroes alone, leave their speeches untouched by your cynicism and doubts, and leave our country's institutions unsoiled. In the schools. In Sunset School, particularly, for the elementary school is the basis of patriotic inspiration.

We have not been to Russia, and we may be entirely wrong in the belief that in that nation's public schools there is being taught love of country, patriotism, admiration of the system of government, and devotion to its principles and ideals. That Lenin is being idolized, as Washington has been in our schools. Even that some legends and fables have already crept into the lesson-books of Russia.

And we may be entirely wrong in the belief that should we go into those Russian schools and point out the weakness of the communist system of government, and correct the fables in their text-books, we would be asked to keep away. We are not going to test our belief.

We are going to ask communists of Carmel to leave alone our public school and not attempt to proselyte within its doors, either in faculty or student body. We have no "red hysteria." We are not sure that the communistic experiment is wrong. We do know that the place for its discussion is not Sunset School.

VOTE "NO" ON VETERAN'S MEMORIAL

Again Carmel goes to the polls on Tuesday, with Republicans and Democrats selecting the delegates who will help name their party's choice for President of the United States. Also, and more particularly its own problem, Carmel will vote for or against a memorial auditorium to be erected at Monterey, paid for by the tax-payers of the Fifth Supervisorial District, embracing Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel, and outlying districts.

Were it not that this plan of a memorial hall is sponsored by the American Legion, and would be dedicated to the heroic dead of the World War, it would have little standing before the electorate at this time of general depression. Even under such auspices, it should be voted down Tuesday. Later, when business conditions are improved, the project can be revived. We have waited fourteen years since the Armistice, so a few more will not seriously matter.

STEP OUT IN FRONT

Carmel wouldn't get seriously disturbed if the council found a way to take over the Forest Theater legally, and even to operate it as a municipal summer theater, and all-year playground. Carmel would not shiver

too hard if the city operated a summer festival of music and an art gallery. We believe these are the kind of things Carmel should be doing, rather than water works, bath houses, and commercial projects.

The advertising that the village would get if it went into public ownership of its artistic affairs and operated them successfully through commissions, would be of the kind that would bring here the finest class

of residents, and the choice of the summer visitors. It would spread the fame of Carmel world-wide. It would make us even more a city of distinction. And it would lead the way—not follow along old trails.

Our new mayor, himself a lawyer, should seek ways within the law to do things which have not been done before, and to make precedents rather than fall in line behind the established things.

People Talked About

When you have risked your life half a dozen times and you have faced death without a sinking heart on each of these auspicious occasions, it is not difficult to quickly perceive the value of life insurance. In fact, you might even become convinced enough to sell it.

That's exactly what happened to Hal MacChesney, of Carmel late of Hollywood, but before that a bomber in Uncle Sam's army whose precision resulted in the Kaiser joining that majestic group of the unemployed.

MacChesney was one of the first to enlist in the army in the aviation corps. But he knew, once this country got into the offensive, the struggle wouldn't last long. He wanted to get up in the front and smell gunpowder.

He became a bomber in the first American air squadron that flew over the German lines. It was an ill-fated squadron at that. They took off one foggy morning, six planes, all loaded with enough explosives to send a good portion of Germany into the air. MacChesney was in the plane with the commander of the squadron.

All went well until they were far inside the German lines. Then a pro-American wind came along that knocked all from their course. All six planes became separated, one landing here and another in a different direction. All were immediately taken prisoners except MacChesney and the squadron commander.

They stayed up, trying to find their way back, until the gas tank was almost empty. Then they made a perfect landing, jumped out of the plane and ran for the first hiding place they could find. Behind a clump of bushes they remained all of that day and, by some strange miracle, were not found. This, despite the fact that German pursuers were on their trail.

That night they stole out of ambush and crawled on their stomachs part of the way. By dawn they had gone some ten miles and were secreted in another hiding spot. If anyone had ever lived on the food of the land, MacChesney and his superior officer did.

Onions, raw potatoes and greens formed their diet for breakfast, lunch and supper. And on occasions they couldn't even find that much to eat. During the day, they always remained in hiding and whatever traveling they did was at night. Cramped muscles, from lying down in awkward positions during the day, hampered their walking and made progress difficult.

Yet they were getting ever closer to the American line. There was every chance of their reaching it without being captured. On the ninth day, since they had abandoned their airship and more confident

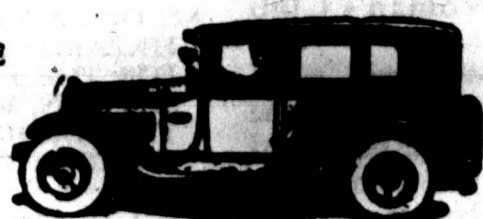
than ever before that they would not deal with gently. They were escape apprehension, MacChesney certain to be shot at dawn. In the prison camp cell, where they were being held, pending their trial, the German commander visited them for an interview. The German spoke English like a native. He had spent a good part of his life in America. In fact, he had been educated here.

That bridge was their Waterloo. On the other side were German guards, and the two American officers walked right into their arms. Off to the German headquarters they were led and they were prepared for court martial. Their fate was inevitable—bombers were

(continued on page fifteen)

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at POPULAR PRICES

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Why Not The Truth?

The attempt to put over the SHARKEY OIL CONTROL bill on the people of California and establish a monopoly under control of the major oil corporations should be resented by every voter of the state. From the start it has been a campaign to bunk the public.

The true sponsors of the bill, the major oil corporations, are afraid to come out in the open and fight for their own measure. They are supplying the money but are using dummies to hide their activities.

So-called "Independents," servants and dependents of the major oil corporations, have been called into action. One of these groups, widely advertised as favoring the bill, is headed by the president of one of the major oil corporations, but his name was carefully eliminated from the list of supporters of the SHARKEY measure.

It was to be expected that they would make one big blunder, and they have.

The Beans Have Been Spilled

To find sponsors for their measure the major oil corporations went to Texas and got the Governor, former president of the Humble Oil Company, a major oil corporation subsidiary in that state, to tell the people of California how they should vote. Announcement was made by radio on the hour of a major oil corporation of California, and time for the speech was on the hour of a major oil corporation of New York. How is that for a hook-up? Alfalfa Bill Murray of Oklahoma was in the same hook-up! Is it any won-

der that the voters of California should resent this impudent interference in their affairs?

In keeping with their plan of campaign to mislead the public about this measure, the major oil corporations attempted to get it on the ballot as "OIL CONSERVATION." The State Court of Appeals soon upset that bunk and gave the measure its proper label of "OIL CONTROL," and that's what it is, with the control of the industry handed over to the major corporations.

There is No Overproduction of Oil in California!

There is not a drop of oil being wasted in California today. The same major oil corporations which are trying to put over the SHARKEY bill in California and shouting about "overproduction," are importing peon-produced oil, duty free, into the United States from Venezuela and Columbia at a rate exceeding by 100,000 barrels daily the entire production

from the California fields, and have stolen the market away from California produced oil on the Atlantic seaboard.

Why Not The Truth? The sole purpose of the SHARKEY OIL CONTROL is to kill off independent competition, establish a monopoly and raise the price of gasoline to 25 cents per gallon or more.

Vote NO on OIL CONTROL, Proposition No. 1, at the election on May 3

INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO MONOPOLY
AND
INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION of CALIFORNIA

900 Spring Arcade Building, Los Angeles

405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

490 34th Street, Oakland

WARNING! STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!

Great sums of money are now being spent, and far greater sums will be spent by the Major Oil Corporations in every conceivable form of propaganda before election day in the attempt to put over the SHARKEY bill. Millions for monopoly! Fat salaried executives do not

care how they spend their stockholder's money to play their own cunning game. The best guess is that the people of California will not be fooled no matter how great the flood of paid advertising, paid speakers, radio and propaganda! Vote to kill legalized monopoly by voting NO on OIL CONTROL (PROPOSITION NO. 1) on MAY 3.

New Officers will be Named by Woman's Club

New officers, who will guide the Carmel Woman's club for the next twelve month, will be elected at a meeting of the members to be held next Monday afternoon at the Girl Scout House. In addition to the election officers there will also be committee reports on various phases of the work carried out during the year by the organization.

The candidates for the various officers are now being considered by a nomination committee who will place their names before the membership at Monday's meeting. The nominating committee is composed of Mrs. Charles Lowell, Mrs. H. S. Nye, Mrs. Rose De-Yoe, Mrs. Sumter Earl and Mrs. Helen Willard.

The first of the section meetings will be held on next Wednesday when the book group meets at the Girl Scout House at 10 o'clock in the morning. The bridge section will meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on May 9, while the Current Events group will hold its session at 10 o'clock in the morning on May 11. The Garden Section is to meet at Mrs. H. S. Nye's home at Dolores and Eleventh. In Mrs. Nye's garden an al fresco lunch will be served to which any member of the club is invited.

On May 20, the regular forum of the club will be held at Sunset School when Dr. Edwin Cottrell of Stanford University will be the principal speaker. Dr. Cottrell will speak on "Home Rule or Legislative Control."

Carmel Youth Freed by Monterey Police

Franklyn Wermuth, 21-year-old Carmel resident, was back in his home in the village today after spending a short vacation in the Monterey city jail.

The youth was taken into custody by Monterey police for investigation in connection with a recent Monte Regio burglary. He was arrested when he passed a \$2.50 gold piece similar to the one stolen from the home of C. A. Lewis. Further investigation disclosed that it was not the same coin and Wermuth was released, and exonerated.

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Breakfast	\$1.00
Luncheon	\$1.00
Dinner	\$1.00

Pine Inn

ORDINANCE NO. 121

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRE HAZARDS AND FIRES IN THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU THEREIN, PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THIS ORDINANCE AND REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES AND PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HEREWITH.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Sec. 1. A Bureau of Fire Prevention in the Fire Department of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea is hereby established which shall be operated under the supervision of the Chief of the Fire Department.

The Chief of the Fire Department shall designate an officer (or member) of the Fire Department as Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who shall hold this office at the pleasure of the Chief of the Fire Department.

The Chief of the Fire Department may also designate such number of Inspectors as shall from time to time be authorized by the City Council (or Board of Commissioners).

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the officers of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to enforce all laws and ordinances covering the following:

1. The prevention of fires;
2. The storage and use of explosives and inflammables;
3. The installation and maintenance of automatic and other fire alarm systems, and fire extinguishing equipment;
4. The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes;
5. The means and adequacy of exit in case of fire, from factories, schools, hotels, lodging houses, asylums, hospitals, churches, halls, theatres, amphitheatres, and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate, from time to time, for any purpose;
6. The investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires.

They shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as are set forth in other sections of this ordinance, and as may be conferred and imposed from time to time by law.

Sec. 3. The Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or any Inspector may, at all reasonable hours, enter any building or premises within his jurisdiction for the purpose of making any inspection, or investigation which, under the provisions of this ordinance, he or they may deem necessary to be made.

Sec. 4. The Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or an Inspector specially designated thereto shall inspect, as often as may be necessary, but not less than four times a year, all specially hazardous manufacturing processes, storages or installations of gases, chemicals, oils, explosives and flammable materials, all interior fire alarms and automatic sprinkler systems, and such other hazards or appliances as the Chief of the Fire Department shall designate, and shall make such orders as may be necessary for the enforcement of the laws and ordinances governing the same and for safeguarding of life and property from fire.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to inspect, or cause to be inspected by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or by the Fire Department officers and members, as often as may be necessary, but not less than twice a year in outlying districts and four times a year in the closely built portions of the city all buildings and premises except the interiors of private dwellings, for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire, or any violations of the provisions or intent of any ordinance of the city affecting the fire hazard.

Whenever any Inspector, as defined above, shall find in any building or upon any premises, combustible or explosive matter or dangerous accumulations of rubbish or unnecessary accumulation of waste paper, boxes, shavings, or any highly flammable materials, and which is so situated as to endanger property; or shall find obstructions to or on fire escapes, doors or windows, liable to interfere with the operations of the Fire Department or egress of occupants in case of fire, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied.

Sec. 6. The Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or an Inspector upon the complaint of any person or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary shall inspect all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure which, for want of repairs, lack of sufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or from any other cause, is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other property or the occupants thereof, and whenever such officer shall find in any building combustible or explosive matter or flammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such building or the occupants thereof he or they shall order such dangerous conditions or materials to be removed or remedied.

Sec. 7. The service of such orders herein as mentioned may be made upon the occupant of the premises to whom it is directed, either by delivering a copy of same to such occupant personally or by delivering the same to and leaving it with any person in charge of the premises, or in case no such person is found upon the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of the said premises. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner of premises such order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the said person a copy of the said order, or, if such owner is absent from the jurisdiction of the officer making the order, by mailing such copy to the owner's last known post office address.

Any such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner or occupant of such premises or building. If such order is made by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or one of the Inspectors, such owner or occupant may within twenty-four hours appeal to the Chief of the Fire Department, who shall, within five days, review such order and file his decision thereon, and unless by his authority the order is revoked or modified it shall remain in full force and be complied with within the time fixed in said order or decision of the Chief of the Fire Department.

Provided, however, that any such owner or occupant may, within five days after the making or affirming of any such order by the Chief of the Fire Department, file his petition with the Municipal Court, praying a review of such order and it shall be the duty of such court to hear the same within not less than five days nor more than ten days from the time the petition is filed, and to make such order in the premises as right and justice may require and such decision shall be final. Such parties so appealing to the Municipal Court shall file with said court within two days a bond in an amount to be fixed by the court, to be approved by the court, conditioned to pay all the costs of such appeal in case such appellant fails to sustain his appeal or the same may be dismissed for any cause.

Sec. 8. The Bureau of Fire Prevention shall investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in the city by which property has been destroyed or damaged and, so far as possible shall determine whether the fire is the result of carelessness or design. Such investigations shall be begun immediately upon the occurrence of such a fire by the Inspector in whose district the fire occurs, and if it appears to the officer making such an investigation, that such fire is of suspicious origin, the Chief of the Fire Department shall be immediately notified of the facts; he shall take charge immediately of the physical evidence, shall notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation of such matters, and shall further co-operate with the authorities in the collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case. Every fire shall be reported in writing to the Bureau of Fire Prevention within two days after the occurrence of the same, by the officer in whose jurisdiction such a fire has occurred. Such report shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Chief of the Fire Department, and shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause, origin and circumstances of such fire, and extent of the damage thereof, and the insurance upon such property, and such other information as may be required.

Sec. 9. The City (Prosecuting) Attorney, upon request of the Bureau

of Fire Prevention, shall assist the Inspectors in the investigation of any fire which, in their opinion, is of suspicious origin.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to require teachers of public, private and parochial schools and educational institutions to have one fire drill each month and to keep all doors and exits unlocked during school hours.

Sec. 11. The Chief of the Fire Department shall keep, in the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, a record of all fires and of all the facts concerning the same, including statistics as to the extent of such fires and the damage caused thereby, and whether such losses were covered by insurance, and if so, in what amount. Such record shall be made daily from the reports made by the Inspectors under the provision of this ordinance. All such records shall be public.

Sec. 12. The annual report of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be made on or before the 1st day of January and transmitted to the Mayor (or Board of Commissioners), it shall contain all proceedings under this ordinance, with such statistics as the Chief of the Fire Department may wish to include therein; the Chief of the Fire Department shall also recommend any amendments to the ordinance which, in his judgment, shall be desirable.

Sec. 13. Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be construed as applying to the transportation of any article or thing shipped in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor as applying to the military or naval forces of the United States.

Sec. 14. The word "person" wherever used in this ordinance shall be construed to include person, persons, firm or corporation.

Sec. 15. The word "approved" wherever used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean conforming to the best practices and standards in general use which shall have been accepted by the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Sec. 16. A permit is the written authority of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, issued pursuant to this ordinance, to have, keep, store, use, manufacture, sell, handle and transport explosives, inflammable materials and rubbish, as hereinafter defined, and to operate or maintain establishments hereinafter specified.

Sec. 17. Whenever the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall reject or refuse to grant a permit, or when it is claimed that provisions of this ordinance or any ordinances relating thereto do not apply, or when it is claimed that the true intent and meaning of this ordinance or any regulations have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, and the permit applied for having been refused by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, then the person may appeal from the decision of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, in writing, as outlined in Section 7.

Sec. 18. The Director of Public Safety, the Chief of the Fire Department and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall act as a Committee on determination, and specify any new materials, processes or occupancies, and trades which shall require permits, in addition to those now enumerated in this ordinance. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall post such list in a conspicuous place in his office, and shall also maintain in his office details and descriptive drawings showing approved and acceptable methods of storing, handling or protecting such materials as shall be deemed as requiring a permit.

Sec. 19. The intent of this ordinance is to safeguard and restrict the storage, handling and use of dangerous and hazardous materials to a reasonable degree with respect to injury to persons and destruction of property. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall maintain a public file of the Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which shall be deemed as advisory requirements to this ordinance insofar as they can be applied to each particular installation for which a permit is required.

Sec. 20. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall have power to modify any of the provisions of this ordinance upon application in writing by the owner or lessee, or his duly authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of this ordinance, provided that the spirit of this ordinance shall be observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification when granted or allowed and the decision of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention thereon shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

Sec. 21. Before permits may be issued the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or his assistants, shall inspect and approve the receptacles, vehicles, buildings or storage places to be used.

Sec. 22. All applications for permits required by this ordinance shall be made to the Bureau of Fire Prevention in such form and detail as it shall prescribe.

Sec. 23. Every permit granted by the Bureau of Fire Prevention under the provisions of this ordinance shall be for such period as the Chief of the Bureau may determine, not to exceed one year. Such permit must at all times be kept on the premises designated therein, and shall at all times be subject to inspection by any officer of the fire or police departments.

Sec. 24. One permit only shall be required by retail establishments dealing in, or manufacturing plants using, two or more flammable combustible or explosive materials to be kept in the establishment at any one time.

Sec. 25. The term "explosive" or "explosives" whenever used in this ordinance shall be held to mean and include any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportion, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

Sec. 26. Nothing in this part shall be held to mean and include any small arms ammunition or signal rockets, or devices or compositions used to obtain visible or audible pyrotechnic effects.

Sec. 27. It is prohibited for any person to manufacture any explosives, except that any explosives may be manufactured in the laboratories in colleges and similar institutions for the purpose of investigation and instruction.

Sec. 28. It is prohibited for any person to transport or carry any explosive in or upon any public conveyance which is carrying passengers for hire.

Sec. 29. It is prohibited for any person to have, keep, use, store or transport any explosives, except under permit therefor.

Sec. 30. It is prohibited for any person to have, keep, store, sell, offer for sale, give away, use, transport, or manufacture any of the following explosives in any quantity: Liquid nitroglycerine; high explosives containing over 60 per cent of nitroglycerine (except gelatin dynamite); high explosives having an unsatisfactory absorbent or one that permits leakage of nitroglycerine under any conditions liable to exist during transportation or storage; nitrocellulose in a dry condition, in quantity greater than ten (10) pounds in one exterior package; fulminate of mercury in bulk in a dry condition, and fulminate of all other metals in any condition, except as a component of manufactured articles not hereinafter forbidden; or explosives containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate.

Sec. 31. Every vehicle while carrying explosives shall have painted on its front, sides and back, in easily legible white letters at least six inches high, the words, "EXPLOSIVES—DANGEROUS," or in lieu thereof shall display upon an erect pole on the front end of such vehicle and at such height that it shall be visible from all directions, a red flag with the word "DANGER" printed, stamped or sewn thereon in white letters. Such flag shall be at least eighteen inches by thirty in size, and the letters thereof shall be at least six inches high.

(a) It is prohibited for any person in charge of a vehicle containing such explosive to smoke in or upon such vehicle, to drive the vehicle while intoxicated, to drive the vehicle or to conduct himself in a careless or reckless manner, to load or unload such vehicle in a careless manner or while smoking or intoxicated.

(b) It is prohibited for any person to place or carry in the bed or body, or cause to be placed or carried in the bed or body of any vehicle containing such explosives, any metal tool or other piece of metal.

Some Corrections and A Few Suggestions

By Ella Winter

To start with a platitude: Truth is stranger than fiction. Your reporter would have discovered this if he had taken the trouble to report some facts correctly about the newly-organized John Reed Club of Carmel, instead of drawing exclusively on his somewhat fertile and facetious imagination.

In the first place the club-room is not loaned to the Club. Perfectly respectable greenbacks are being paid for its rent, (and the money does not come from Moscow. Your reporter forgot that one). In the second place neither Ella Winter nor any other member of the Club happens to be a "regularly enrolled member of the Communist Party." In the third place the club does not exist "to promote artistic appreciation" of anything. I should not have thought Carmel needed another such club.

Your Editorial on communist activities in Carmel was a pleasure to read, in that it did not display the red hysteria of so many of your colleagues, an hysteria which even showed its curious sad head in the recent Carmel school elections. But why do you say "unless they (the communists) reach into the schools, nobody minds"? Why should the children not know about a present-day economic system, about a new organization of society, about a government that rules one-sixth of the earth's surface? If they are taught the very fables, about America's great soldier-leader, dead two hundred years, down to the very cherry tree and the hatchet legend, why should they not know of more modern leaders who have had as far-reaching an effect on the world's history?

Since I spoke at the school in Carmel myself, telling the children something about this new society, I can testify that some of their ideas about the economic philosophy called communism were about on the level of the ideas held in the tenth century about the shape of the earth. They said they understood the five-year-plan was to abolish money, that in Russia all children were taken from their parents at birth, that under communism people were given tickets for a crust of bread a day and didn't always get that. Do you really think, Mr. Editor, that you benefit a community, even such an artistic, satisfied and sunshiny stable community as Carmel, by having its children grow up with ideas such as these?

City Council to Meet Next Wednesday Night

The first regular monthly meeting of the Carmel city council, since the installation of the new councilmen, will be held next Wednesday night, starting at 7:30 o'clock. Mayor John C. Catlin will preside.

A number of important matters are expected to be discussed, including the possibility of moving into a new city hall on Ocean avenue. The council has inspected the quarters offered by M. J. Murphy, Inc., and will confer on the matter as a committee of the whole. A report on the committee's finding will be made at this coming meeting.

(c) It is prohibited for any person to place or carry or cause to be placed or carried, in the bed or body of any vehicle containing explosives, any exploders, detonators, blasting caps or other similar explosive material, or to carry in or upon any such vehicle any matches.

(d) The permit for transporting explosives shall designate the time when, and may designate the route whereon the same may be transported.

Sec. 32. **Blasting:** No person shall blast or carry on any blasting operations without first having obtained a permit from the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The applicant for such permit must file a bond deemed adequate in each case by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, which bond shall become available in the payment of any damage arising from the neglect of the contractor or his agents or employees.

Sec. 33. Pyrotechnics whenever used in this ordinance shall be held to mean any sparkler, squib, rocket, firecracker, roman candle, fire balloon, signal lights, railroad track torpedo, flashlight composition, fireworks or other devices or composition used to obtain visible or audible pyrotechnic display.

Sec. 34. No person shall have, keep, store, use, manufacture, sell, handle or transport any pyrotechnics except as hereinafter provided; provided, however,

(a) That nothing in this ordinance shall be held to apply to the possession or use of signaling devices for current daily consumption by railroads, vessels and others requiring them.

(b) That the Bureau of Fire Prevention may, upon due application, issue a permit to a properly qualified person for giving a pyrotechnic display of fireworks in the public parks or other open places. Such permits shall impose such restrictions as in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may be necessary to properly safeguard life and property in each case.

(c) That nothing in this ordinance shall be held to apply to the possession, sale or use of normal stocks of flashlight compositions by photographers or dealers in photographic supplies.

(d) That it shall be lawful for any merchant to possess pyrotechnics and fireworks in said city from the 3rd day of July to the 5th day of July of each year, both days inclusive, and to sell the same on the 4th day of July of each year on the Carmel beach in said city and nowhere else therein; provided, further, that it shall be lawful on said last named date for any person to purchase, possess, and fire pyrotechnics and fireworks on said beach under the supervision of the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and nowhere else in said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Sec. 37. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to sell any toy or miniature motion picture machine containing nitro-cellulose motion picture film, or to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any nitro-cellulose motion picture films to any person not licensed by the Bureau of Fire Prevention to handle, use or display such film.

A PERMIT SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR THE STORAGE OF NITRO-CELLULOSE MOTION PICTURE FILM IN ANY QUANTITY.

Sec. 38. Every picture machine using nitro-cellulose film shall be installed or operated within a booth, to be not less than 48 square feet in size and 7 feet high. If more than one machine is to be operated an additional 24 square feet shall be provided for each additional machine. The booth shall be built of brick, tile, or plaster blocks, plastered on both sides, or of concrete, or of a rigid metal frame, properly braced, and sheathed and roofed with sheet iron of not less than No. 20 U.S. metal gauge, or with 1/4-inch hard asbestos board, securely riveted or bolted to the frame, or 2 inches of solid metal lath and Portland cement plaster. All joints shall be sufficiently tight to prevent the discharge of smoke.

(a) The entrance door into the booth shall be at least 2 feet by 5 feet, of construction equivalent to the sheathing permitted above for rigid frame booths, and shall be so arranged as to close automatically, and shall be kept closed at all times when not used for egress or ingress.

(b) Two orifices or openings for each picture machine may be provided; one for the operator's view shall be not larger than 10 inches by 20 inches, and the other through which the picture is projected shall be not larger than 8 inches in greatest dimension. Where separate stereopticon, spot or flood light machines are installed in the same booth with picture machines, they shall be placed so as to be at least 5 feet away from any picture machine, and not more than one opening for each machine shall be provided for both the operator's view and for the projection of the light, but two or more machines may be operated through the same opening; such openings shall not be greater than 1080 square inches for each such machine accommodated. Each opening shall be provided with a gravity shutter of approved fireproof material. Shutters shall be suspended, arranged and interconnected so that all openings will close upon the operating of some suitable fusible or mechanical releasing device, designed to operate automatically in case of fire or other contingency requiring the immediate and complete isolation of the contents of the booth from other portions of the building. There shall also be provided suitable means for manually closing all shutters simultaneously.

(c) All shelves, furniture and fixtures within the booth shall be constructed of incombustible material, and no combustible material of any sort whatever shall be permitted or allowed to be within such booth, except the films used in the operation of the machine. Each booth shall be provided with an approved film cabinet for the storage of films not on the projection machine. Film cabinets not of the individual compartment type shall have adequate vents to the outside air.

(d) Each booth must have an opening not less than 78 square inches for ventilation, which must be flanged to carry standard conductor pipe for exhausting the hot air generated in operating the machine. Connection for ventilation shall vent to outside of building. Draft in vent pipe shall be maintained by an exhaust fan of at least 50 cubic feet per minute capacity.

Sec. 39. **Application to New and Existing Installations, Etc.** This ordinance shall apply to all new plants, stores, equipments and installations; and, except as otherwise specified, to existing plants, stores, equipments, and installations which constitute a distinct hazard to adjoining property, in so far as the intent of the sections can be reasonably fulfilled. All persons and businesses storing, handling or using flammable liquids shall be governed by this ordinance whether or not specifically named in this ordinance.

Sec. 40. Classification of Flammable Liquids.

For the purpose of this ordinance, flammable liquids are divided into three classes, according to the flash point, as follows:

Class I. Liquids with a flash point below 25 degrees Fahrenheit (-4 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Class II. Liquids with flash point above that for Class I and below 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Class III. Liquids with flash point above that for Class II and below 187 degrees Fahrenheit (86 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Representative examples of the classes of flammable liquids are:

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Ether	Alcohol	Kerosene
Gasoline	Amyl Acetate	Amyl Alcohol
Naphtha	Toluol	Turpentine
Benzol	Ethyl Acetate	Fuel Oil
Collodion	Methyl Acetate	
Acetone		

Sec. 41. Manufactured Liquid Commodities Included.

Any manufactured liquid or fluid commodity, such as paint, varnish, dryer, cleaning solution and polishing liquid which contains flammable liquids shall be considered a flammable liquid and shall be classified by Section 40 according to the flash point of the mixture.

Sec. 42. Permits Required.

Except as specified in Section 43, a permit (which shall be for one or more of the following subdivisions) shall be obtained:

(a) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class I liquids

in excess of one gallon in any dwelling, apartment house or tenement, and in excess of five gallons in any other building, and in excess of five gallons outside of any building.

(b) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class II liquids in excess of one gallon in any dwelling, apartment house or tenement, and in excess of five gallons in any other building, and in excess of ten gallons outside of any building.

(c) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class III liquids in excess of five gallons inside any building, and in excess of fifty-five gallons outside of any building.

Sec. 43. Owner or Agent May Use Certain Flammable Liquids Without Permit.

Unless a storage of quantities in excess of those given in Section 42 is to be maintained for at least thirty days, nothing in this ordinance shall require an owner or occupant or his agent to obtain a permit for the use of, nor does it prohibit the use by him, of paints, oils, varnishes and similar flammable mixtures.

Sec. 44. Permits for Different Occupations.

All permits shall state the nature of the business of the applicant, the maximum quantity of each class of liquid to be kept, and the location of the storage. Permits shall be listed as follows:

Garage Permit (with or without storage)
Storage Permit
Retail Dealer's Permit
Painter's Permit
Paint and Oil Dealer's Permit
Jobber's Permit
Manufacturer's Permit
Dry Cleaner's Permit.

Sec. 45. Inspection Required Before Covering Installation.

Before any installation is covered from sight, a notification in writing shall be given the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who shall, within 48 hours after the receipt of such notification, inspect the installation and give his written approval or disapproval. Upon failure of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to inspect within the specified time, the installation may be covered but shall be subject to inspection by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention at the expense of the City.

Sec. 46. Hazardous Heating and Lighting Appliances May Be Prohibited.

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may prohibit the use of any type, kind or make of heating or lighting appliance using flammable liquids which have not been tested by him or some competent authority, and found to be properly safeguarded.

Sec. 47. Class I and II Liquids Prohibited in Places of Public Assembly.

No Class I or Class II liquids shall be kept or stored in any schoolhouse, religious, amusement or other building used for public assembly, except in laboratories for experimental purposes.

Sec. 48. Storage of Class I and II Liquids Near Exits, Etc.

Except in sealed containers, no Class I or Class II liquids may be stored within 10 feet of any stairway, elevator or exit except when in a space separated from the stairway, elevator or exit by a fire-resistive partition.

Sec. 49. Two Exits Required in Stores and Jobber's Plants.

In all stores and in all jobber's and manufacturing plants in which flammable liquids are stored, at least two exits shall be provided, one of which shall be remote from the point of storage.

Sec. 50. Handling Limited in Buildings Occupied by Families.

The mixing, storing or handling of flammable liquids of Class I and II in open containers is prohibited in any store in any building housing more than two families or in a frame building housing more than one family, provided that this shall not apply to drug stores where flammable liquids are used in making and compounding medicines and prescriptions.

Sec. 51. Storage Limited in Frame and Other Buildings Not so Used on (Date of enactment of ordinance).

The storage of flammable liquids inside buildings except in buildings so used (on date of enactment of ordinance) shall be as given under the following sub-sections: Provided that in a special storage room or fire-resistive building, conforming to requirements given in Section 53, an unlimited quantity may be maintained therein, except of Class I liquids:

(a) Within the limits given in Section 63.

In frame buildings:

Classes I and II prohibited.

Class III. Maximum limit of any tank or container 5 gallons.

In other than frame buildings:

Class I. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity, and not exceeding a total of 5 gallons.

Class II. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity and in barrels of not more than 10 gallons capacity.

Class III. In sealed containers of not more than 5 gallons capacity, in barrels and drums not exceeding 55 gallons capacity, except as permitted in Section 960.

(b) Outside the limits given in Section 63.

In frame buildings:

Class I. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity, and not exceeding a total of 5 gallons.

Class II. In sealed containers of not more than 1 gallon capacity and in barrels, drums or tanks not exceeding 10 gallons capacity.

Class III. In sealed containers not exceeding 5 gallons capacity, and in tanks not exceeding 55 gallons capacity.

In other than frame buildings:

Class I. Not exceeding 5 gallons in sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity.

Class II. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity, in drums and barrels and in tanks not exceeding 10 gallons capacity.

Class III. In sealed containers, drums and barrels and in tanks not exceeding 55 gallons capacity, except as permitted in Section 960.

Sec. 52. Storage Restrictions for Buildings Used for Storage on (Date of enactment of ordinance).

In buildings now used for storage of flammable liquids, the storage (except in special rooms as given in Section 53) shall not exceed double the quantity specified in Section 51. (Capacity of individual tanks or containers may be double that specified in Section 51.)

Sec. 53. Special Storage Rooms of Buildings.

Special rooms or buildings for storage of flammable liquids and the handling and use of flammable liquids shall, where called for by other sections of this ordinance, be constructed as follows: provided however that when in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention the extent of the hazard formed is more than moderate, based upon a consideration of the quantity and nature of flammable liquids involved and the extent of mixing operations together with the character of construction, of the building in which the proposed storage and mixing operations are to be located, and of exposed buildings, construction affording a greater degree of protection shall be required.

Walls shall be of a construction which will afford at least one hour protection when classified in accordance with the standard fire test specifications; they shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored.

The following types of construction will be acceptable:

Metal lath encased in solid cement or gypsum plaster not less than 2 1/2 inches thick.

Gypsum or cement plaster at least 3/4-inch thick on metal lath on each side of stud partitions.

The Village News Reel

Wesley Strong, a nephew of Elizabeth Strong, noted Carmel artist, was a guest at her home last week for several days. Strong is at the present time playing in all-professional stage play in San Francisco.

Anne Cameron, noted fiction writer who has been spending several months in the Carmel Highlands, returned this week to her home in Riverside. Miss Cameron will probably be back in Carmel in the fall.

W. C. Jurgens, former owner of the Hotel Oakland and prominent through the state as a hotelman, is the guest this week of John B. Jordan. Jurgens and his wife are staying at Pine Inn.

Mrs. Ralph Jonhnot, a sojourner in Pasadena for several weeks, has returned to Carmel. Mrs. Jonhnot will shortly resume her business here.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Jensen of San Jose spent the week end at Highlands Inn. Mrs. Jensen is a sister of Attorney Argyll Campbell.

Gordon Campbell had as guest over the week end, at his home on Ocean avenue, Robert London Moore of Stanford. Both young men are students at Stanford University and are fraternity brothers.

Dr. and Mrs. John MacWillie of Hankow, China, are spending several days at Sea View Inn. They plan to make their home in Carmel later on.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Beynon and daughter Kathryn of Los Angeles are making their annual April visit to Highlands Inn. They come at this season each year in order to enjoy the wildflowers at their best.

Other guests were Mrs. N. F. Bonfield, Jr., and Miss F. Drummond and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick I. Richman of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth Clum of Beverly Hills; John Carson of San Luis Obispo; Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Bonsett of Berkeley; Dr. T. V. Smyth of San Anselmo; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Jansen of San Jose; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Elzea and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boyd of Fresno.

Highlands Inn guests during the week-end included Mr. and Mrs. Donald Craig of San Francisco, with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barker of Birmingham, Ala.

August Kluegel, who has been spending the past several weeks in San Francisco, has returned to his home in Carmel.

Mrs. Irene Cator and daughter Barrian of San Jose were in Carmel last week for a brief visit.

Miss Mary Phelps of San Jose spent last week end in her cottage on San Carlos street.

Lee Gottfried has returned from a several days' stay at the Gottfried ranch in Malin, Oregon.

Maurice Stoney and wife are spending two weeks with friends in the bay cities.

Tile, gypsum or concrete block (cement plaster on each side to a thickness of 1/4-inch).

Ceiling shall be of construction equivalent to not less than 3/4-inch of cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath.

Floors if of wood should be protected with not less than 2 inches of concrete. If situated over damageable materials or products, floors should be waterproofed and provisions made for drainage to a safe place.

Door openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with non-combustible sills raised 6 inches. Such openings shall be protected by standard Class C fire doors of approved automatic or self-closing type.

Where other portions of the building or other properties are exposed, windows shall be protected in a standard manner.

Shelving shall be non-combustible.

Sec. 54. Storage of Class I Liquids.

Except where kept in sealed containers, Class I Liquids shall be kept in storage tanks underground and no discharge system shall have outlet inside building unless in a special room in accordance with Section 53. Safety cans of not over 5 gallons capacity may be used in any part of buildings except that if of over one gallon capacity, they shall be kept and used in special rooms in accordance with Section 53.

In garages and manufacturing plants the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may permit the storage of Class I liquids in approved portable wheeled tanks, where the nature of the business requires such storage and the discharge therefrom.

Sec. 55. Storage of Class II Liquids.

No container containing Class II liquids, of over five gallons capacity, may be used to fill other containers and appliances unless outside the building or in a special room in accordance with Section 53.

Sec. 56. Exposed Windows Must Have Wired Glass.

Any building, other than a frame building, within the limits given in Section 63, containing more than 500 gallons of flammable liquids in other than sealed containers, shall have all windows in side and rear walls and above the first floor on street fronts, exposed by other buildings within fifty feet, provided with wired glass in metallic sash and frame.

Sec. 57. New Manufacturing Plants.

Any manufacturing plant established after (date of enactment of ordinance) in a building in which persons are employed above the second story, shall have all rooms, in which Class I and II liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting the escape of vapor, constructed in accordance with Section 53.

Sec. 58. Existing Manufacturing Plants.

In existing manufacturing plants where persons are employed above the second floor, all elevator, stair and other wells or vertical openings communicating to rooms in which Class I and II liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting escape of vapor, shall be inclosed and provided with self-closing fire doors or trap doors with heat releasing devices arranged to close doors automatically in case of fire.

Sec. 59. Manufacturing Plants Prohibited in Buildings Occupied as Dwellings.

No manufacturing plant shall be located in any building used as a dwelling.

Sec. 60. Extinguishers Required.

Where flammable liquids are kept, used or handled a quantity of loose non-combustible absorbents, such as dry sand or ashes, together with pails or scoops; and chemical extinguishers or other extinguishing devices or materials shall be provided in such quantities as may be directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Sec. 61. Smoking Prohibited.

In all rooms or parts of buildings which contain flammable liquids in open containers or in which the vapors from flammable liquids are present, or in which flammable liquids are used in any manufacturing process, the carrying of matches is prohibited and smoking shall be a misdemeanor. Suitable "NO SMOKING" signs shall be displayed.

Sec. 62. Lighting Shall Be by Electricity.

Flammable liquids shall not be drawn nor handled in the presence of open flame or fire, but may be drawn and handled when lighting is by incandescent electric lamps installed in compliance with the "National Electrical Code."

Sec. 63. Storage Must Be Outside Buildings.

Except as otherwise permitted in this ordinance, the storage of flammable liquids shall be outside buildings, in underground tanks.

Underground Storage Limited.

Tanks buried underground shall have the top of the tank not less than 2 feet below the surface of the ground, and below the level of any piping to which the tanks may be connected, except that, in lieu of the 2-foot cover, tanks may be buried under 12 inches of earth and a cover of reinforced concrete at least 5 inches in thickness provided, which shall extend at least one foot beyond the outline of the tank in all directions; concrete cover to be placed on a firm, well tamped earth foundation. Where necessary to prevent floating, tanks shall be securely anchored or weighted.

Where a tank cannot be entirely buried, it shall be covered over with earth to a depth of at least 2 feet with a slope on all sides not steeper than 1 1/2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical.

The limit of storage permitted shall depend upon the location of tank with respect to the building to be supplied and adjacent buildings, as follows:

MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF TANKS FOR UNDERGROUND STORAGE

Location	Classes I and II and Class III under 100° F.
If top of tank is lower than all floors, basements, cellars or pits of all buildings	Flashpoint
a. Within a radius of 30 feet	20,000 gallons
b. Within a radius of 25 feet	15,000 gallons
c. Within a radius of 20 feet	5,000 gallons
d. Within a radius of 10 feet	2,000 gallons

Capacity and Location of Above Ground Tanks.

(a) Outside the limits given in Section 63, the distance of each outside above ground storage tank used, designed or intended for Class I, II or III liquids, from line of adjoining property or nearest building, shall in no case be less than set forth in Table I. For tanks exceeding 45,000 gallons capacity and in particular installations for tanks of any size these distances shall be increased at the discretion of the Bureau of Fire Prevention after consideration of the special features such as topographical conditions; nature of occupancy and proximity to buildings on adjoining property, and height and character of construction of such buildings; capacity and construction of proposed tanks and character of liquids to be stored; degree of private fire protection to be provided, and facilities of the fire department to cope with oil fires.

Sec. 64. Definition.

The term "finishing shop" shall mean a building or part thereof used for the application of flammable finishes by means of spraying or dipping.

Sec. 65. Permits.

A permit shall be required for any finishing shop using more than 1 gallon of material on any working day, or storing in connection with the use thereof, more than 5 gallons of flammable finish.

Sec. 66. Location.

Finishing shops in buildings of wooden construction or in buildings used in whole or in part for human habitation or in connection with stores shall be suitably cut off by fire partitions or fire walls from other portions of the building, and shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

Sec. 67. Storage of Flammable Finishes in Finishing Shops.

The storage of flammable finishes inside of finishing shops shall be restricted as follows:

(a) Not to exceed 20 gallons, with no container exceeding 1 gallon in capacity, may be stored on a substantial shelf at least 4 feet above the floor,

and with suitable guard strips to prevent containers from falling.

(b) Not over 50 gallons with no container exceeding 5 gallons capacity may be stored in a cabinet, entirely enclosed and made of suitably stiffened sheet iron of at least 18 U.S. gauge in thickness, and double walled with 1 1/2-inch air space or equivalent construction. Doors shall be of construction equivalent to the walls of the cabinets, be provided with 3-point lock, fit closely, and be kept closed when not in use. Door sills shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet.

(c) Quantities in excess of those given under (a) and (b) shall be in suitable storage and mixing rooms as specified in Section 53.

Sec. 68. Mixing.

(a) Mixing operations shall be carried on only in storage rooms as outlined in Section 53 or in special mixing rooms of equivalent construction; provided that containers of a total capacity not exceeding 2 gallons may be opened and their contents mixed in the finishing room.

(b) Receptacles containing flammable finishes shall be kept tightly covered.

Sec. 69. Containers.

(a) All containers of flammable finishes shall be of metal suitably constructed to prevent leakage; I.C.C. containers shall be acceptable for storage.

(b) Containers used as part of the spraying outfit shall be of metal, except that glass containers not exceeding 1 pint capacity, also containers with glass inner linings of not more than 1 gallon capacity (protected with a metal holder or guard permanently fixed around the container) may be used.

Sec. 70. Ventilation.

(a) Unless suitable ventilated spray booths are used for all finishing operations, finishing rooms shall be continuously ventilated during operation. Ventilation shall be such as to effect at least one complete change of air every three minutes.

(b) Exhaust outlets in finishing rooms shall be located not over 5 feet above the floor and shall discharge directly outside of building. Stacks and ducts shall be of substantial construction with joints riveted and soldered or otherwise made tight. They shall extend as directly as possible to the outside air and preferably not through other rooms. They shall not be connected to other ventilating or collecting systems.

Sec. 71. Lighting and Electrical Equipment.

Artificial lighting shall be by electricity only. All electrical wiring and equipment shall be in accord with the National Electrical Code for Hazardous Locations.

Sec. 2. Housekeeping.

(a) Finishing shops shall be kept free from all unnecessary combustible materials and refuse.

(b) Floors of finishing shops, drain boards and the interior of spray booths shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day and all fans, ducts, side walls and ceilings kept as clean as may be practicable at all times. In cleaning, care shall be taken to use implements which will not create sparks. Whenever practicable surfaces to be cleaned shall be sprayed or otherwise wet down with water before cleaning. Sweepings or deposits from spray booths or rooms, ducts or stacks shall be immediately removed from the building and safely disposed of.

(c) Metal waste cans with self-closing covers shall be provided for all waste and rags which have come in contact with paints, varnishes, and other finishing compounds.

Sec. 73. Open Flames and Heating.

No open flame shall be permitted in storage or mixing rooms, storage cabinets, finishing rooms or spray booths. For heating purposes indirect systems only, such as steam, hot air or hot water, shall be used.

Sec. 74. Grounding.

All metal spray booths, dip tanks, bake ovens, mixers, filters, pumps, motors and starting shall be electrically grounded in an effective manner.

Sec. 75. Fire Extinguishing Equipment.

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall require the installation of 2 1/2 gallon soda and acid or foam type extinguishers or other fire extinguishing appliances as may be deemed necessary in finishing rooms, or near storage cabinets and spray booths.

Sec. 76. Smoking.

Smoking shall be prohibited in any room used for the storage of flammable finishes and in any finishing room. Suitable "NO SMOKING" signs shall be prominently displayed.

Sec. 77. Spraying.

(a) All spraying shall be performed in a spray room or spray booth as specified below or its equivalent.

(b) If spraying is performed in a room not provided with spray booths as herein provided, such spray room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by partitions of fire-resistive construction equivalent to incombustible wall-board on wooden studding, cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath on wooden studding or wooden studding covered on both sides with sheet iron. Doors in openings in spray room partition shall be equal in fire resistance to partition and shall be of the self-closing type or so installed as to close automatically in case of fire.

(c) Spray booths shall be of metal or other non-combustible material and of ample size to accommodate the object to be sprayed.

(d) Spray booths shall be provided with exhaust systems of sufficient capacity to adequately remove vapors or residues. Supply of air entering the room where the spray booths are located shall be substantially equivalent to the exhaust capacity provided. Each spray booth shall have an independent stack or vent, except that not more than 3 booths each with less than 6 square feet frontal area may connect to one stack. They shall be properly supported and shall have at least a 6-inch clearance there passing through wooden floors, roofs, partitions or in close proximity to them or other combustible material.

(e) Ventilating fans in spray rooms and booths shall be kept in continuous operation while spraying is being carried on and shall not be stopped until all flammable vapors have been removed.

(f) Pails or receptacles shall not exceed 10 gallons capacity for gravity feed to spray guns and shall be kept covered with tight fitting non-combustible covers. Only wire cables or those containing stranded wire cores shall be used to suspend gravity-feed pails.

Pails or receptacles containing flammable finishes shall be returned to the storage cabinet or storage room at the close of each day.

(g) No portable lamps shall be used inside spray rooms or booths. Lamps shall be prohibited inside spray booths and ducts and in any location where there is a possibility of the spray coming into direct contact with the lamp or fixture.

Auxiliaries of mercury vapor lamps shall be offset at least ten feet from the face of the booth, and located outside of spray rooms used for open spraying.

Electric motors shall not be placed inside booths or ducts.

(h) Motor vehicles shall not be moved by their own power while in the finishing room. Electric storage batteries shall be removed.

Sec. 78. Dip tanks having an area in excess of 10 square feet shall be provided with approved covers arranged to close automatically in case of fire and also arranged so that they can be closed manually. Smaller dip tanks shall be provided with suitable covers or with asbestos blankets which can be placed over the tanks. If dip tanks are protected by an approved automatic fire extinguishing system employing a fire retardant chemical or gas, the covers specified above may be omitted.

Sec. 79. Japanning and enameling drying ovens shall not be placed in contact with wood floors or other combustible material. Heating of ovens shall be done by steam coils, indirect hot air circulation through oven to outside, indirect hot oil circulating pipes, indirect gas burners or electricity. Open flames or fires shall not be in communication with the compartments where goods are being treated.

Sec. 80. The term "dry cleaning" whenever used in this ordinance means the process of cleaning and/or renovating clothing, wearing apparel, feathers, furs, hats, fabrics or other textiles, where in such process there is used a volatile and inflammable liquid or other volatile and inflammable product or substance, or where in such process there is a liquid or other product or substance that contains a product or substance that is or which may become volatile and inflammable.

The words "premium" or "bonus" mean the presenting or giving any party to a purchase without recompense, compensation or cost of any nature an article or object as a reward, prize, or compensation for the purchase of any other article or object for which a buyer's cost has been paid, assumed, or pledged, or where an article or object is presented or given as a reward, prize or compensation to any contestant in a contest of any nature.

Sec. 81. It shall be unlawful for any person to offer to sell, barter, or tender as a premium or bonus in any way, or to sell, barter, or tender as a premium or bonus in any way, in the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, State of California, any machine, apparatus, appliance or device designed, advertised, proclaimed or asserted for use in or for, or which it is advertised, proclaimed or asserted can be converted for use in or for dry cleaning clothing, wearing apparel, feathers, furs, hats, fabrics or other textiles, unless the construction and method of operation thereof shall have been approved by the state fire marshal in writing, and such machine, apparatus or device shall have integral therewith a fire prevention device or devices meeting with the approval of the said state fire marshal, and such machine, apparatus or device shall bear an inscription inscribed on or firmly attached to each machine, apparatus, appliance or device in such manner that it will remain permanently in place and be clearly legible during the life of such machine, apparatus, appliance or device. Said inscription shall recite in addition to directions for use the following matter, in bold, block letter type with a line thereunder, conspicuously placed, having a letter face not less than one and one-half the size that of its general reading matter, but in no case less than one-eighth of an inch in height; namely: **The use of this machine is dangerous: If used in a closed room or other area. If used within 20 feet of a pilot light, stove, lamp, or other open flame. If used with ordinary gasoline, naphtha, Stoddard solvent, or any dry cleaning fluid or solvent other than that sold for use therewith by the manufacturer, and exactly as sold by such manufacturer, and without the addition of any other fluid or solvent whatsoever. If motor operated, unless its motor is an explosion proof motor bearing the label of a laboratory nationally recognized as properly equipped to test such a motor. If the safety devices are not properly adjusted in strict accordance with directions. The name of the manufacturer shall appear at the bottom of the inscription, and the make-up of the inscription as a whole and its application and/or attachment shall meet with the approval of the state fire marshal.**

Sec. 82. In order to foster fire prevention and to safeguard life and property the state fire marshal is hereby authorized to examine as to construction, method of operation, labeling, and as to fire and/or explosion safety any machine, apparatus, appliance or device designed, advertised, proclaimed or asserted for use in or for, or which it is advertised, proclaimed or asserted can be converted for use in or for dry cleaning clothing, wearing apparel, feathers, furs, hats, fabrics or other textiles, which is offered for sale, barter, or as a premium or bonus in the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, State of California, and to issue a certificate of approval therefor provided such machine, apparatus, appliance or device meets with his approval as to construction, method of operation, safety device or devices, labeling, and safety as to fire and/or explosion.

Sec. 83. The offering for sale, barter, or as a premium or bonus in any way, and/or the sale, barter, or the offering as a premium or bonus in any way, by any person of any machine, apparatus, appliance or device designed, advertised, proclaimed or asserted for use in or for, or which is advertised, proclaimed or asserted can be converted for use in or for dry cleaning clothing, wearing apparel, feathers, furs, hats, fabrics or other textiles, unless such machine, apparatus, appliance or device has been approved by the state fire marshal shall be deemed a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than thirty days nor more than one hundred and eighty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance is committed or performed by such person.

Sec. 84. The use by any person of any machine, apparatus or device designed, advertised, proclaimed or asserted for use in or for, or which is advertised, proclaimed or asserted can be converted for use in or for dry cleaning clothing, wearing apparel, feathers, furs, hats, fabrics or other textiles, in a hotel, apartment house, dwelling, or other building or structure or in or upon any premises or place, unless such machine, apparatus, appliance or device has been approved by the state fire marshal, shall be deemed unlawful.

Sec. 85. None of the provisions of this ordinance shall be construed to apply to dry cleaning machines offered for sale or sold for use in, or being used in clothes cleaning establishments licensed and operating in accordance with the provisions of Section 424, Statutes of California, 1931.

Sec. 86. Any county official in the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, State of California, whose duties relate to fire prevention, fire suppression or fire extinguishment, is authorized and directed to enforce this ordinance, and all fire chiefs within the confines of the said county and the state fire marshal, and his deputies and assistants are hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 87. The Bureau of Fire Prevention is hereby authorized to prohibit further operation in any grain elevator, flour, starch or feed mill, planing mill, or plant pulverizing cocoa, sugar, spices, coal, or other material producing flammable dusts where:

(a) Elevator legs, spouts, hoppers and other conveyors are not dust tight.

(b) Accumulations of dust are permitted in the interior of the building and a suitable dust removal system is not maintained.

(c) Open flame or spark producing equipment is permitted in rooms containing dusty atmospheres.

(d) Magnetic separators are not maintained ahead of all grinding or pulverizing machines.

(e) Operation is not under competent supervision.

(f) Machinery and parts of the crushing, drying, pulverizing and conveying systems are not adequately grounded.

Sec. 88. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be empowered to restrict the storage, handling and sale of chemicals and chemical compounds which are of a corrosive or poisonous nature, or which materially increase the fire hazard. Where kept in containers or packages usual to the retail trade, no general restriction shall apply other than shelving shall be substantial and storage shall be neat and orderly.

Sec. 89. For storage of hazardous chemicals in warehouses, factories and wholesale stores, material of an oxidizing nature, such as nitrates, nitrites, chlorates, etc., shall be stored in dry places, and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may require a separate room or building when the quantity stored constitutes a material hazard.

Sec. 90. Bulk storage or storage of two or more carboys of acid shall be outside in a yard or an enclosure, or properly protected on the roof of the building, or in a special room provided with a suitable container for the character of acid in case of breakage or leak.

Sec. 91. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may require the separation, or isolation of any chemical which is of a nature which in combination with other chemical or with organic matter may bring about a fire or explosion or may liberate a hazardous or poisonous gas.

Sec. 92. The term combustible fibres shall include cotton, sisal, henequen, jute, hemp, tow, cocco fibre, oakum, baled waste, kapok, hay, straw, Spanish moss and excelsior.

Sec. 93. Loose fibres (not in suitable bales or packages) whether housed

or in the open, shall not be stored within 100 feet of any building except as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 94. Not to exceed 100 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre may be kept in any building provided storage is in a metal-lined wooden bin, equipped with a self-closing metal-lined cover.

Sec. 95. Quantities exceeding 100 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre, but not exceeding 500 cubic feet, may be stored in rooms or compartments having floor, walls and ceiling constructed of material possessing sufficient fire resistance to withstand a standard one-hour fire test. For this purpose construction consisting of one-half inch approved asbestos or plaster board covered with sheet metal and securely fastened by 2-inch nails, will be considered satisfactory. Openings into such rooms or compartments shall be cut off from other parts of the building by approved fire doors.

Sec. 96. Quantities exceeding 500 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre may be stored in approved vaults, constructed as follows:

(a) Storage vaults shall preferably be located outside of buildings. If located inside, safety vents to outside air shall be provided.

(b) Walls, floors, and ceilings shall be constructed of brick or other approved non-combustible material. Roofs of outside vaults shall likewise be of non-combustible material but may be so constructed as to readily give way in case of an internal explosion.

(c) Openings, if any, between vault and main building shall be protected on each side of the wall by an approved fire door. Wall openings in outside vaults exposing other property (not sufficiently detached to be considered cut off) shall be protected by approved fire doors or equivalent.

(d) Vaults located within buildings and exceeding 1,000 cubic feet storage capacity shall be protected by approved automatic sprinklers, if possible. Where such protection is not available steam jets or inert gas systems approved for fire extinguishing purposes shall be installed.

(e) Not to exceed 2,500 cubic feet of loose fibre may be stored in detached "loose house" suitably located, with openings properly protected against entrance of sparks. The "loose house" shall be used for no other purpose.

Sec. 97. Blocks or piles of baled fibre shall be separated from adjacent storage by aisles not less than 5 feet wide; or by flash fire barriers consisting of continuous sheets of non-combustible material extending from floor to a height of at least one foot above the highest point of piles and projecting at least one foot beyond the sides of the piles.

Sec. 98. Sisal and other fibres in bales bound with combustible tie ropes, also jute and other fibres liable to swell when wet, shall be stored to allow for expansion to the extent of 20 per cent of their bulk in any direction without endangering building walls, ceilings or columns. Not less than 3 feet clearance shall be maintained between sprinkler pipes and tops of piles. Not less than 3 feet clearance shall be left between walls and sides of piles, except that if storage compartment is not more than 30 feet in width, one foot clearance at side walls will be sufficient, provided a center aisle not less than 5 feet wide is maintained.

Sec. 99. (a) No installation of a refrigerating unit or system containing in excess of 20 pounds of refrigerant shall be made until a permit has been obtained from the Bureau of Fire Prevention, except that no permit shall be required for non-condensing refrigerating systems using air as a refrigerant.

(b) Systems requiring a permit and containing any refrigerant which is harmful to health and the vapors of which are not readily apparent through odor or irritating effect shall have added to such refrigerant a suitable leak detecting agent which will give warning before dangerous concentrations are reached. This restriction shall not apply to systems employing carbon dioxide.

Sec. 100. Except in plants used exclusively for ice making refrigeration or cold storage no system containing over 100 pounds of irritant or flammable refrigerant shall be installed unless it conforms to the following provisions:

(a) Refrigeration shall be by the indirect method, except that direct refrigeration will be permitted in rooms, vaults or other spaces used for storage only, or in connection with a manufacturing process located on the ground floor only and with adequate exit facilities. No brine circulating system employing a brine having a flash point below 100° F. shall be permitted in any location in which an indirect system only is permissible.

(b) Each compressor shall be in a special machinery room with suitable exit to the outside. Adequate means for ventilation shall be provided by a door or window opening to the outside or a mechanical system of ventilation shall be provided.

(c) Remote control shall be provided such that all machinery can be shut down without entering the machinery room.

(d) Suitable mask shall be provided, which shall be kept in operative condition in an easily accessible case or cabinet immediately outside the machinery room.

(e) All doorways between the machinery room and other parts of the building shall be normally closed and shall be tight fitting. No other openings between the machinery room and other parts of the building shall be permitted.

(f) No open flame or spark producing device shall be permitted in any refrigerating machinery room with a system containing a flammable refrigerant.

Sec. 101. (a) No system containing over 1,000 pounds of refrigerant having a flash point below 25° F. shall be permitted.

(b) No system of the intermittent absorption type containing over 1,000 pounds of refrigerant shall be permitted, and no system of the intermittent absorption type containing over 100 pounds of refrigerant shall be permitted.

Sec. 102. (a) All refrigerant piping, tubing and fittings shall be of a material suitable for the refrigerant employed.

(b) Standard wall thickness pipe may be used where a test pressure of 300 pounds or less is required; where the test pressure is in excess of 300 pounds extra heavy pipe shall be used. If flanged fittings are used they shall be of the recessed gasket type. Piping shall be rigidly secured in place.

(c) Approved seamless metal tubing of copper or other material suitable for the refrigerant may be used for refrigerant lines in systems containing not over 100 pounds of refrigerant.

(d) Elevator, dumbwaiter or other shafts containing moving objects shall not be used for outlet or junction boxes, nor for tubing or piping carrying refrigerant.

(e) Systems of more than 20 pounds capacity, or systems supplying two or more evaporators, and using seamless metal tubing for refrigerant lines, shall have all such tubing, except between the compressor and the nearest riser box or manifold, installed in iron pipe or other metal enclosure, with suitable metal outlet boxes for manifolds and for all valves except those at the evaporators. Flexible metal enclosures may be used at bends or at terminals if not exceeding 6 feet in length and rigidly fastened to connecting pipe and/or valve boxes. Each run of pipe shall be sealed or plugged at each junction box inlet with a material not affected by moisture or the temperature of the line. All joints shall be accessible and shall be of sweated types, except that flared joints may be used for tubing not more than 1/2-inch in diameter and where the required test pressure does not exceed 180 pounds. Enclosures shall be rigidly secured to the walls or other support. Tubing shall be independently supported in such a manner as to prevent excessive vibration and strains at joints and connections. Valves, service connections and joints in tubing shall be rigidly secured, in suitable metal boxes at accessible points.

Sec. 103. No system shall be placed in operation until the complete installation has been tested by the installer in the presence of the authority enforcing this code. A certificate of approval shall be posted on the premises where the system is installed. Tests shall include a vacuum test of the complete piping system, preferably with the evaporators installed, but valves thereon may be closed to prevent withdrawal of the refrigerant; under this test a vacuum of 20 inches of mercury shall be placed upon the system and shall be held for a period of 20 minutes, with no detectable drop, after the

Peace Disturbance Lands George Craft in Court

George Craft, son of a wealthy retired Carmel resident, was this week found guilty of disturbing the peace and was given a 30 day suspended jail sentence by Police Judge Richard Hoagland.

Craft was arrested on a complaint sworn out by William Stone, a resident on Monte Verde street. Stone declared in court that Craft in an alleged intoxicated condition had come to his home and had attempted to fight with him, awakening neighbors. Craft denied the charge but was found guilty by the court.

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Hagemeyer Studio To Open For Summer Exhibitions

Reviving a custom which has been popular in the past, Johan Hagemeyer will re-open his studio at Ocean and Mountain View for a series of public exhibitions, beginning the first week in May and continuing on through the summer.

Among those exhibiting are Ray Bertrand, lithographs; William Hesthal, paintings and drawings; Ben Cunningham, paintings and drawings; Sigismund Sazevitch, sculptures; Eugenieff Ivanoff, paintings; and the well-known Matt Barnes. The unique paintings of Nils Green will be shown, also the drawings of Elizabeth Dougherty, whose work shows exceptionally strong figure execution and an almost masculine point of view. Ansel Adams will show his photographs, Armin Hansen his etchings and William Gaskin will be represented by a group of water-colors. There will be some sculptures of Jacques Schnier, and Howard Jackson will hang some of his paintings and drawings before the summer is over.

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pump has been stopped.

After the vacuum test, the system of piping shall be tested by application of the pressure indicated in the table below:

Refrigerant Used	Test Pressures	
	High Side Part	Low Side Part
	Lbs. per sq. in.	Lbs. per sq. in.
Carbon dioxide	1,500	750
Ammonia	300	150
Methyl chloride	180	80
Sulphur dioxide	135	50
Iso-butane	130	50
Butane	75	35
Ethyl chloride	50	25
Methylene chloride	15	15

Sec. 104. In systems exceeding 20 pounds capacity, the compressor, if not located in a machinery room, shall not be located under stairways or near dumb waiter or elevator shafts; shall be located as nearly beneath the riser as practicable, shall preferably not be in a room containing storage of combustible material; shall in any case be located at least 10 feet from such storage; shall be located in an accessible part of the building with adequate lighting facility provided; and shall be protected against mechanical injury by a non-combustible partition, or by heavy metal netting secured to two by four-inch wooden studding or to metal posts.

Sec. 105. Shut-off valves shall be installed at each service outlet in pressure and return lines, and in each riser or manifold connection at or near compressor. These valves shall be fitted with a hand wheel or other means of ready operation as an integral part thereof.

Valves in service connections shall be located outside of refrigerating unit and at such distance above the floor as will provide ready accessibility. Evaporators which may be removed as a unit shall have valves permitting the removal of the evaporator with valves attached.

Sec. 106. Service Connections.

(a) Not more than a single tenant shall be supplied from an outlet box on a main riser. Such outlet box shall be located within the premises of the tenant served and so arranged as to be accessible at all times.

(b) No outlet or junction box shall be permitted in any hallway, stairway or vertical shaft not cut off at each story.

(c) Every refrigerator shall be rigidly secured in place.

Sec. 107. Every system containing over 20 pounds of refrigerant which operates above atmospheric pressure, and every water cooled system containing over 12 pounds of refrigerant and capable of producing a pressure in excess of the test pressure shall be provided with a pressure limiting device.

Sec. 108. Each system containing over 100 pounds of refrigerant shall have compressor or generator protected by a pressure-relief valve connected into the high pressure side between the main stop-valve and the compressor or generator to relieve excessive pressure into the low pressure side of the system or to the atmosphere. Where discharge is to the low pressure side, a relief valve shall be provided on the low pressure side of the system.

Sec. 109. No stop-valve shall be located between a pressure relief device, or pressure limiting device and the part of the system protected thereby, unless two pressure relief devices of required size are used, and so arranged that only one pressure relief device can be cut off for repair purposes at any one time.

Sec. 110. Systems exceeding 20 pounds capacity shall have a pressure relief device on shell type apparatus, such as liquid separators, liquid receivers, condensers, evaporators and absorbers, which can be shut off by stop valves.

Sec. 111. Every system containing more than 100 pounds of refrigerant shall be provided with a hand-operated relief for discharging the refrigerant in case of fire, either to the atmosphere or to a suitable body of water. For systems containing irritant or flammable refrigerants, the discharge to the atmosphere shall be through a proper diffuser above the roof of buildings within 50 feet. The hand-operated relief valve shall be located outside the machinery room, or shall be capable of operation from the outside.

Sec. 112. A rupture member may be substituted for the relief valve in carbon dioxide systems or systems operating below atmospheric pressure.

Sec. 113. The word "garage" shall mean a building, or any part thereof, in which there shall be housed or kept one or more self-propelled vehicles, or automobiles, containing flammable liquids for fuel or power.

Sec. 114. Before constructing or altering any garage, complete plans of such proposed work shall be filed with and approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention. A permit shall be required for the operation of each public garage, but shall not be required for the use of a private garage.

Class A—Private Garages

Sec. 115. A private garage is one in which there shall be housed or kept not more than three self-propelled vehicles, or automobiles.

Gasoline in excess of 5 gallons, exclusive of that in the tanks of vehicles in storage, shall not be kept within any private garage. That quantity or less shall be kept only in cans approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and any quantity in excess of 5 gallons shall be kept in underground tanks.

No private garage shall be erected or used as such nearer than 15 feet to any church or public building or any building occupied in whole or in part as a dwelling, unless the garage is constructed of brick, concrete or other non-combustible material, when the same may be erected or used if not nearer than 10 feet to any church or public building.

A private garage may be located within 10 feet of, beneath or attached to a dwelling, provided the following regulations as to its construction are rigidly complied with:

(a) The floor and ceiling construction above the garage when it is located beneath the building, or the roof when the garage is attached to or within 10 feet of the building, shall be unpierced and shall have a fire-resistance of not less than one-hour classification when tested as prescribed by the Standard Fire Test Classification.

(b) Walls and partitions shall be of such construction as will meet requirements of the one-hour test as above specified.

(c) All windows with their sash and frames shall be of standard fire-proof construction and glazed with wired glass. Exterior doors shall be of non-combustible material or may be of wood if covered with tin on the inside and with no glass section.

(d) Openings from dwelling into garage shall be restricted to a single doorway; such opening shall be protected by a standard swinging self-closing fire door with approved fire-resistive frame and hardware. No glass shall be permitted in such door.

(e) When doorway connects directly with a cellar or basement on the same or lower level in which there is any heating device or gas fixture, it shall have a sill raised at least one foot above the garage floor level; or the doorway shall lead into a vestibule from which a second door connects with the cellar or basement.

(f) Garage floor shall be of concrete, or equal fire-resistive and impervious material and shall have a slope sufficient to permit natural drainage of gases, oil and water to the outside.

(g) Separate means of exit from all dwelling quarters in such buildings shall be provided; such exits shall be separated from the garage section by a partition having a fire resistance of not less than one-hour when classified in accordance with the standard fire test specifications. The Building Official shall have the power to require the construction and maintenance of outside stairway or fire escapes wherever he shall deem the same essential for safe exit in case of fire.

Sec. 116. There shall be no stove or forge in any private garage except in a heating room thereof, which heating room shall be separated from every other part of the garage by partitions having one hour fire resistance fitted tightly to floor and ceiling. There shall be but one door between the garage section and such room, which door shall be self-closing standard fire door

closing against a sill not less than 12 inches above the floor at the foot of the door.

There shall be no pit in any floor; nor shall there be any artificial light other than incandescent electric lights.

Class B—Public Garages

Sec. 117. A public garage is any garage not included in Class A. Public garages shall conform to one of the following types of construction:

Type 1.—Fireproof construction throughout.

The area between fire walls in garages of this type shall be restricted to 10,000 square feet, if unsprinklered, and 25,000 square feet if sprinklered.

Type 2.—Fireproof construction, except for exposed steel work in roof supports. Unsprinklered garages of this type shall be protected by a hanging ceiling, constructed of material classified not less than 2 hours when tested as prescribed by the Standard Fire Test Specifications, suspended below roof supports; such ceilings shall be unpierced, except that skylights may be provided if continuously enclosed from ceiling to roof. All floors shall be of strength and fire resistiveness equivalent to 4 inches of reinforced concrete.

The area between fire walls in garages of this type of construction shall be restricted to 7,500 square feet, if unsprinklered, and 15,000 square feet if sprinklered.

Type 3.—Construction of this type is defined as that having enclosing walls of masonry, concrete or reinforced concrete and with wooden roof supported on timber trusses or columns; supports shall be of mill type, or of built-up truss construction with no wooden members less than 2 inches in minimum dimension. Unsprinklered garages of this type of construction shall be limited to one story in height.

The area between fire walls in garages of this type of construction shall be restricted to 6,000 square feet, if unsprinklered, and 12,000 square feet if sprinklered.

All elevators, stairways or other vertical openings between floors shall be enclosed by walls constructed of material classified not less than 2 hours when tested as prescribed by the Standard Fire Test Specifications. Every opening in such elevator, stairway or enclosure shall be protected by an automatic fire door approved for this purpose.

Sec. 118. Where ramps are employed they shall be continuously enclosed or of a type which will provide a suitable cut-off at each floor level.

Sec. 119. A public garage may be located beneath other occupancies provided the following requirements are complied with:

(a) Garage section shall be separated by unpierced fire walls or floor of four hours fire resistance from any upper portion of the building used for offices, living quarters, stores, theatres, manufacturing or other occupancies involving the presence of 10 or more people; provided that this will not prohibit the use of elevators and stairs to upper floors where entrance is from a vestibule or balcony open to the air on one side and with approved normally closed fire door to the garage section and to each upper story.

(b) Any garage section having a capacity of 20 or more passenger automobiles, or used as a bus terminal with a capacity exceeding two buses, or used for the storage or loading of two or more trucks shall be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(c) Any garage section with floor level below street grade at entrance doorway shall have a ventilating and exhaust system so designed as to assure suitable dilution and removal of gasoline vapors and motor exhaust fumes. In general such a system shall assure complete change of air every three minutes, shall be continuously operated, with suitable reserve equipment, and shall be provided with a trouble bell, arranged to operate continually in case of shut down of the system.

Repair work shall be defined as carbon and lead burning welding or any other process involving open flame or spark emitting devices, or the use of machine tools.

No repair work shall be done below street grade.

Any garage in which repair work is carried on and which will accommodate more than twenty cars on any floor shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, unless all carbon and lead burning, welding and other processes involving direct application of flame, are carried on in the open air not less than 10 feet from any building or in a room or compartment enclosed by walls having a fire resistance of not less than 2 hours when classified in accordance with the standard fire test specifications. Every opening in such enclosing walls shall be protected by fire doors or windows approved for this purpose; no opening to any upper floor shall be permitted.

The use of any flammable liquid for washing parts or removing dirt or grease is prohibited in every garage or repair shop except where carried on in a special closed machine approved for that purpose or in a special cut-off room or compartment.

All gasoline exclusive of that in the tanks of vehicles shall be stored in underground tanks.

There shall be no smoking in any public garage and suitable "NO SMOKING" signs shall be displayed.

In no instance shall gasoline or other volatile or flammable liquid be allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the drainage system of the premises. Self-closing metal cans shall be used for all oily waste or wasted oils.

In every public garage two or more approved chemical fire extinguishers and four or more pails of sand shall be kept convenient for quick use in case of fire.

Heating plants if located in any public garage shall be cut off from all other parts of the building by construction equivalent to 6 inches of reinforced concrete or 8 inches of brick and without openings other than required for heating pipes and ducts.

All public garages shall be swept frequently and be kept clean.

Sec. 120. No person shall at any time place an encumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any fire escape, balcony or ladder intended as a means of escape from fire. It shall be the duty of every member of the police and fire departments who shall discover any fire escapes encumbered in any manner to forthwith report to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and the said Bureau shall immediately notify the owner and the tenant to remove such encumbrance.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, store or keep, or permit to be placed, stored or kept under or at the bottom of any stairway, inside or outside, elevator, or other shaft in any building, any combustible or flammable materials, fluids or compounds, nor shall any such combustible or flammable materials be placed or stored or kept in any place where ignition or burning would obstruct or render hazardous, egress from a building.

No obstruction shall be permitted in hallways of tenement houses or apartment houses.

Sec. 121. All doors, aisles and passageways within and leading into or out of theatres, churches, and all other places of public assemblage shall be kept free from easels, signs, standards, campstools, chairs, sofas, benches and any other article that might obstruct or delay the exit of the audience, congregation or assemblage during the entire time during which any show, performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or other assemblage may be held; and it shall be unlawful for any person to sit or stand or remain seated or standing, or to allow any other person to so remain in any such place of public assemblage in any aisle under any circumstances, or in any exit or passage required for the safe exit of the assemblage. Clear passage from all exits and on sidewalks must at all times be maintained outside of all theatres and other places of public assemblage. No aisle, passageway or stairway in any store shall be obstructed with tables, show cases, or other obstruction during hours said store is open to the public. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Police Department to render assistance in the enforcement of the provisions of this part and to direct and require police officers to enter all places of public assemblage for such purposes.

Sec. 122. All basements, cellars and sub-cellars exceeding 2,000 square feet in area within enclosing masonry walls, and used for the storage, sale,

manufacture or handling of materials indicated in Section 1902, shall be equipped with a standard wet pipe system of automatic sprinklers and with supply from city water mains or other suitable source of supply. Where adequate heat is not provided, such systems may be omitted if in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, concurred in by the Chief of the Fire Department, the hazard is not severe, provided that such places shall be equipped with a suitable dry sprinkler system with a fire department connection on the building front, or with suitable cellar flooding holes properly distributed in the first floor of the building, or with an approved standpipe system, with fire department connection on the street and control devices so located and arranged that streams from nozzles on the standpipe can be controlled from the outside of the building, and also that all such places shall be provided with an approved automatic heat-actuated alarm system connected to an outside gong or to the central station of a supervising company.

Basements, cellars and sub-cellars requiring the above protection are those in connection with: Rags, paper, rubber, automobile tires, rubbish, wood, or junk storage; shipping, receiving or storage of furniture, dry goods, toys and other articles involving quantities of excelsior, moss, paper and like materials; manufacture of articles containing or involving highly combustible materials; storage of dangerous chemicals, acids or flammable liquids.

Sec. 123. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall survey each mercantile and manufacturing establishment, each school, church, theatre, or other place of a semi-public character, each hospital or place of detention and each apartment house or tenement building and shall designate first aid fire appliances in or near boiler rooms, kitchens of restaurants, clubs and like establishments, storage rooms involving considerable combustible material, rooms in which hazardous manufacturing processes are involved, garage sections, and other places of a generally hazardous nature. Such appliances shall consist of automatic alarm systems, automatic sprinklers, standpipe and hose, fixed, wheeled or portable chemical extinguishers of a type suitable for the probable cause of fire, or suitable asbestos blankets, manual or automatic covers or the introduction of an inert gas. In specially hazardous processes or excessive storages appliances of more than one type may be required or special systems installed.

Sec. 124. Failure to install or provide the equipment ordered by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and to maintain it in operative condition at all times, shall be considered a violation punishable as indicated hereinafter in this ordinance. Repeated disregard of such orders shall constitute sufficient basis for the revoking of any permit held.

Sec. 125. No person shall kindle or maintain any bonfire or shall knowingly furnish the materials for any such fire or authorize any such fire to be kindled or maintained on or in any street, alley, road, land or public grounds or upon any private lot, unless a written permit so to do shall first have been secured from the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

No person shall deposit ashes, smouldering coal or embers, greasy or oily substances or other matters liable to create spontaneous ignition within ten feet of any wooden or plastered wall, partition, fence, floor, sidewalk, lumber, hay, shavings, rubbish or other combustible materials, except in metallic or other non-combustible receptacles. Such receptacles, unless resting on a non-combustible floor or on the ground outside the building, must be placed on non-combustible stands, and in every case must be kept at least two feet away from any combustible wall or partition.

No person shall permit to remain upon any roof or in any court, yard, vacant lot or open space, any accumulation of waste paper, hay, grass, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any kind. All weeds, grass, vines or other growth, when same endangers property, or is liable to be fired, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the property it is on.

Sec. 126. No person making, using, storing or having charge or control of any shavings, excelsior, rubbish, sacks, bags, litter, hay, straw or combustible trash, waste or fragments shall fail, neglect or refuse at the close of each day to cause all such material which is not compactly baled and stacked in an orderly manner to be removed from the premises or stored in suitable vaults or in metal or metal lined covered receptacles or bins. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall require suitable baling presses to be installed in stores, apartment buildings, factories and similar places where accumulations of paper and waste materials are not removed at least every second day.

The storage of empty packing cases, boxes, barrels or other similar combustible containers is forbidden without a permit except in the open. Provided, however, that no permit shall be required for the storage within a manufacturing or other establishment of sufficient packing cases, boxes, barrels, or other similar containers to properly carry on its operations, but such storage shall be orderly and not so located as to endanger exit from the building. Storage in the open of packing cases, boxes, barrels or other similar combustible containers shall not be more than twenty feet in height, and shall be at least fifty feet from the nearest building. All such storage shall be in a compact and orderly manner.

Cotton batting, straw, dry vines, leaves, trees, celluloid or other highly flammable materials shall not be used for decoration purposes in show windows or stores without a permit, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the display of saleable goods permitted and offered for sale in the store. Electric light bulbs in stores or public halls shall not be decorated with paper or other combustible materials unless such materials shall first have been rendered flameproof.

Sec. 127. No person shall take into any building, barn, vessel, boat or any other place where highly flammable, combustible or explosive material is kept, an open flame unless such light or flame shall be well secured in a glass globe, wire mesh cage or similar approved device.

Sec. 128. All chimneys, smokestacks or similar devices for conveying smoke or hot gases to the outer air and the stoves, furnaces, fire boxes or boilers to which they are connected shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner as not to endanger adjacent property, and in accordance with the Building Code.

Sec. 129. No heating apparatus with an open flame, and no artificial lighting system other than incandescent electric lights shall be used in any warehouse for the storage of rags, excelsior, hair or other flammable or combustible material; nor in any shop or factory used for the manufacture, repair or renovating of mattresses or bedding; nor in any establishment for the upholstery of furniture.

Sec. 130. All trapdoors, except those which are automatic in their operation, in any factory building or buildings used for storage shall be closed at the completion of the business of each day. Every outside window in a building used for manufacturing purposes or for storage which opens directly on any hoistway or other vertical means of communication between two or more floors in such building, shall be plainly marked with the word "SHAFTWAY" in red letters at least six inches high on a white background, such warning sign to be so placed as to be easily discernible from the outside of the building. Every door or window opening on such shaftway from the interior of the building, unless the construction of the partition surrounding the shaftway is of such distinctive nature as to make its purpose evident at a glance, shall be similarly marked with the warning word "SHAFTWAY" so placed as to be easily visible to any one approaching the shaftway from the interior of the building.

of this ordinance or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall severally for each and every such violation and non-compliance respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars. The imposition of one penalty for any violation of this ordinance shall not excuse the violation, or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each ten days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

The application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

Sec. 132. Conflicting Ordinances Repealed. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 133. This ordinance is hereby declared to be urgent and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public, peace, health and safety, and shall take effect and be in force forthwith from and after its final passage and approval.

The following is a statement of such urgency:
Said ordinance is immediately required to preserve the public safety.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, this 18th day of April, 1932, by the following vote:
AYES: COUNCILMEN: HERON, KELLOGG, ROCKWELL, JORDAN, BONHAM

NOES: COUNCILMEN: NONE
ABSENT: COUNCILMEN: NONE

APPROVED: April 18th, 1932.

HERBERT HERON
MAYOR OF SAID CITY

ATTEST:
Saidee Van Brower
City Clerk
(SEAL)

People Talked About

(continued from page nine)

commander and MacChesney had gone to the same school together. But for the fact that the German had graduated six months before, the two would have been class mates!

The court martial was short. Both MacChesney and the American officer were acquitted at a time when they didn't think their lives were worth insuring. Instead of facing a firing squad, they were sent to a prison camp, where they stayed until the Armistice was signed.

THE PINE CONE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Antique Bed Room Set. Black walnut, very old. Can be seen at 250 Main Street, Salinas, Mrs. M. B. Tolly.

FOR SALE—Genuine bargain; the Monte Verde Apartments; 68 feet on Monte Verde St. and a cottage in the rear; both completely furnished. Percy Parkes, Owner, Parkes Building, Phone 71, Carmel.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Furnished basement room, for housekeeping, also nice sunny room, separate entrance, reasonable rates, Telephone Carmel 197-R after 5 o'clock.

FOR RENT: Furnished or unfurnished attractive house in woods. Stucco finish inside, electrically equipped, is short distance from town or ocean. Address Pine Cone Box Y.

FOR RENT: Four bedroom house, two baths. Is electrically equipped. Good view and large well cultivated garden. Address Box W, Carmel or telephone 150 or 952.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Monterey

In the Matter of the Estate of MINNIE HUGILL, Deceased

Notice is Hereby Given by the undersigned, Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, as executor of the last will and testament of Minnie Hugill, Deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the Clerk of the above entitled Court, or to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the said executor at its place of business in the City of Monterey, (the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate,) in the County of Monterey, State of California, within six months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated: April 26th, 1932

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, As executor of the last will and testament of Minnie Hugill, Deceased.

Date of first publication, April 29th, 1932.

Date of last publication, May 27th, 1932.

Hudson & Martin,
Attorneys for executor.

WANTED

POSITION WANTED: Nurse would like position in home, will take charge of home or care of patient. References given. Address Box AB, Pine Cone.

WANTED: To rent for month of May—Home to accommodate five persons. Rent not over \$100. depending on size and location of house. Call Mrs. Stewart, Prospect 7295, San Francisco. or address Box 5, Pine Cone.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST: Lady's wrist watch without wrist band. Near La Playa hotel and waterfront, Friday. Telephone Monterey 764-R. Reward.

Del Monte Dog & Cat Hospital

"For those who Care"

W. H. HAMMOND,
Veterinarian

Castroville Highway

1 mile north of Del Monte

Telephone Monterey 2468

ED NIELSEN

MISSION BETWEEN
4TH AND 5TH

PLUMBING GENERAL REPAIRING

TELEPHONE 874-J
P. O. BOX 1185
CARMEL

THE OLD CHOP HOUSE

Why Not Try Our 35¢ Lunch?

San Carlos and 6th

E. Scott, Proprietor

RADIOS FOR RENT

Majestic Radios and Refrigerators

MAC FARLANE & CO.

476 Alvarado Street · Monterey 1156

Step Lively!

And be proud of your shoes, Rebuilt as good as new with new soles and heels. Children's shoes resoled for play

All work promptly done and satisfaction guaranteed.
Prices reasonable

C. W. Wentworth

San Carlos near Ocean — Telephone 929-W

From one pleasant environment to another

Visitors from Carmel find in the Hotel Canterbury an appreciated atmosphere of quiet charm and dignity . . . downtown. 250 outside rooms, each with tub and shower. Beautiful dining room, opening on a patio garden.

RATES

Single	\$2.50 to \$4.00	Twin beds	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Double	3.50 to 5.00	Suites, a day	6.00 to 15.00

Home charm . . . downtown

KENT W. CLARK, Managing Owner

SAN FRANCISCO



Hotel Canterbury
750 Sutter St.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Chostner, now of Los Angeles and formerly of Long View, Washington, were Carmel visitors this week.

Miss Marjorie Hubley is a guest at Sea View Inn for several weeks. Miss Hubley's home is in San Francisco.

Carmel's Two Best Real Estate "Buys"

1. A Good Vacation House

This is one of Carmel's old-time homes, originally built for and lived in by a writer. Redwood construction. Three extra large rooms. Perry Newberry built the fireplace. His touch is seen in the generosity of size, artistic effect, and efficiency in heating. It's on a quiet street of trees, and but three blocks from the Carmel Theatre. Furnished for simple living. A piano of really good tone remains in the house.

If bought promptly it may be had for
\$2,600

2. Ideal if you wish to build

Approximately five regular lots, adjoining property valued at around \$4,000 a lot. Beautiful sea view. On 17-Mile Drive, in Carmel.

Entire property may be had, if bought now, for

\$6,000

Elizabeth McElung White
REALTOR

Next to Bank of Carmel Telephone 271

SPECIAL SALE DRESSES

Washable suede, travel prints, flat crepe and wool in sleeveless and long sleeve models, values to \$14.75

\$5.95

HOSIERY
Pure silk chiffon
and service
weights
95c

**GOSSARD
CORSETS**
20% Off

Town and Country
SHOP

ANN JAMES
New Leidig Building
Dolores Street near Ocean Avenue

THE RED & WHITE STORES

Interesting Service

You will always receive extra attention and the most cordial courtesy at Red & White stores because they are operated by the men who own them. It is to their interest to provide their customers with the best of service as well as the finest of foods.

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

CRISCO No kitchen smoke or odor 3 lb. tin 59c

Red & White	Hacienda	Campbell's
FLOUR	Mayonnaise	SOUPS
Pint	Pint	Quart
10 lb. sack 37c	25c	48c
High protein contents insures perfect results	FREE—A Crystal Clear Salad Plate with each jar purchased	Your choice of assortment Serve a different soup each day.

7 oz. Tin Hacienda CRAB MEAT 31c Fancy large leg meat for dainty Salads and Cocktails	12 oz. Bottles Canada Dry Per Bottle 17c 12 Bottles \$1.98 The Champagne of Ginger Ales	Vacuum Tins Hacienda COFFEE Per pkg. 33c Secure a 14-piece set of Shamrock Design, Black Tableware by purchasing Hacienda Coffee. Ask your Grocer
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40 oz. pkg. Blue & White Soap Powder 33c For all laundry and household cleaning uses	BISQUICK large pkg. 31c Use Bisquick for making short-cake. It's quick and reliable	No. 2 Tins Fandango Sweet Corn 3 for 29c Sweet and tender, creamy grains
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No. 2 1/2 tin Hacienda (Sliced) Pineapple 18c Whole perfect luscious slices of Hawaii's finest fruit	Flapjack Flour Lge. pkg. 21c Wise fishermen always include Flapjack on the grub list	No. 2 1/2 tins Hacienda Minced Clams 20c Refreshing as the salt sea air
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Rice Krispies 2 pkgs. 19c Crackle in cream	Red & White Milk Tall Tin 5c Small Tin 3c The milk with the fresh flavor	Fandango Hot Sauce 3 tins 10c Adds flavor to your cooked foods
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California Home
CATSUP A larger bottle of better catsup 18 oz. bottle 17c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Always Fresh — Always Clean — Always Low Priced

The Owner Serves... The Buyer Saves

EWIG'S GROCERY
Ocean Avenue
Across from Bank of Carmel

DOLORES CASH GROCERY
Dolores Street near Post Office